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WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday hot and [illegible]. LONDON: Thursday, hot and sunny [illegible]. ROME: Thursday, fine [illegible]. NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny [illegible].
TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
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Associated Press.

ERSAL UNIT—South African troops prepare to fire tear gas into a crowd at eheuwel in an attempt to disperse anti-government rioters in the township.

Police Kill 2 in Rival Gangs

attles by Soweto Blacks Continue

ANNESBURG, Aug. 25 —Police opened fire today aranding gangs in Soweto, g two more persons in the ce-wracked black township. ding to witnesses, 10 per- have been slain there this

fighting today involved ing street battles between s of blacks, armed with , spears and long knives. It the third day of a strike by thousands of the 250,000 Soweto residents who normally commute to jobs in Johannesburg. Many have opposed the strike call.

Police also fired at demonstrators smashing windows and hurling rocks at cars in Cape Town, South Africa's second largest city, 1,000 miles south of here, as the nationwide anti-government upheaval continued unabated in its ninth week.

Newspaper reports, unconfirmed by police who said that bodies still were being collected, quoted witnesses as saying that at least 10 blacks have been killed this week in Soweto, bringing to 260 the death toll since mid-June.

More Than 100 Wounded

More than 100 persons have been wounded in the latest Soweto violence, which erupted yesterday and continued today. It broke out when Zulu tribesmen, encouraged by white government officials and employers, launched attacks against blacks trying to enforce a three-day strike organized by the banned African National Congress, police said.

Soweto's chief detective, Col. Jan Visser, said that about 10,000 blacks were involved in scattered brawling in Soweto today.

Black witnesses said that Zulu gangs, enraged by student militants' firing of their hostels, formed vigilante groups to escort workers returning from Johannesburg and charged through the dusty streets kicking down doors of private homes and hacking residents and their guests with knives.

Police Minister James Kruger said that the tribal bloodshed involved a backlash against anti-government dissidents. He said that police would not condone "counterviolence." The police commissioner, Gen. Gert Prinsloo, said that he would investigate newspaper allegations that his forces stood by during some clashes.

"If people want to organize themselves into resisting tsotsis [thugs], we can't stop them," Gen. Prinsloo said.

Col. Visser described the newspaper reports as "infamous lies" and said that on a number of occasions "we had to open fire to protect the Zulus from mobs of militants."

Strike Spreads

The strike campaign, launched over the weekend with thousands of leaflets, today spread to the Johannesburg area's second-largest black township, Alexandra, which adjoins exclusive white neighborhoods in the city's northeastern districts.

In the past, violence has spilled over from Soweto to Alexandra.

But Mr. Kruger predicted, as he did last week, that the unrest would fizzle out. Police have rounded up at least 170 known activists in the "Black Consciousness Movement," which the police minister blames for inspiring the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

appointed by U.S. Policy

nith Bars Any Settlement ith Black Rule in 2 Years

By Robin Wright

LISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. (WP).—Prime Minister Ian h says that the government, ite its eagerness to have the ed States "take the lead" in ng a settlement to the 11- old constitutional crisis, will agree to black majority rule wo years.

British plan for majority in two years was recently rsed by the U.S. govern- in new negotiations under sponsorship.

an interview here, Mr. Smith unced the plan, saying: "This tion of quick majority rule is a facile, superficial argument to our plan. I want to assure you that not only the whites in Rhodesia but the majority of black people in Rhodesia oppose that sort of thing.

"I think it would be unfortunate if they [the United States] simply accepted the views of the present British government, because I believe those are far removed from reality. I would have thought the U.S. government was a little more realistic and pragmatic than to fall for that kind of thing, because it is so illogical."

The Prime Minister maintained that majority rule has been the "ultimate goal" of Rhodesian Constitutions since 1923, but that there could be no timetable for transition since it could not be measured "by a clock or calendar."

White Exodus Feared

Observers here feel the government fears that a definite date for a transition would lead to a further exodus of the already dwindling white population.

But despite the serious divergence in the U.S. and Rhodesian positions, Mr. Smith said he had communicated "indirectly" his interest in discussions with State Department officials.

He explained that, as leader of the free world, the United States had an obligation to take an interest in the problems of southern Africa to counter the growing Communist influence in the area.

Mr. Smith added: "We find ourselves in the incredibly stupid

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

adrid Bars ilitary Men rom Politics

ADRID, Aug. 25 (AP).—King Carlos has forbidden the 00 men in Spain's armed s to take part in political ity, in or out of uniform.

e move by the King, in a l decree yet to be published announced by Premier Adolfo rez today after a Cabinet ting, was described by gov- ment sources as a way to in- that the military remains ral while Spain prepares for lamentary elections.

t it also reflects what some omatic sources have described rowing concern among con- ative military leaders about government's political liber- ation program.

me generals aligned with the Generalissimo Francisco nco think that the govern- t's reform programs, criticized the left as too slow and too le, "are moving at breakneck ed," a high diplomatic official

Reassuring Speeches

he 38-year-old monarch's de- also seems at odds with a es of coordinated speeches in ch leaders of the armed forces e said that the military is itical and always will be.

Gen. Felix Alvarez Arenas, army minister, acknowledged an interview last week that re was worry among young itary men about the country's itical situation. He called the cern normal.

he government gave no details the royal decree beyond say- "Military men are prohibited m joining political parties and exercise of activities of this racter."

nder Franco, Spain's rightist tator for 36 years until his th nine months ago, all op- ition political activity was ned. The armed forces, by porting the general, at least sively backed that policy.

rancoist military leaders were

ontinued on Page 2, Col. 4

Barre, an Independent, Is Prime Minister

Giscard Names Non-Gaullist After Chirac Quits His Post

By Jim Hoagland

UPI. AP.

IN AND OUT—Raymond Barre (left) talks to newsmen after being named French Prime Minister yesterday to replace Jacques Chirac, who said he was forced to resign.

PARIS, Aug. 25 (WP).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing named a politically independent economic technician as Prime Minister today after Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac resigned in evident bitterness and anger.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's choice of 52-year-old Raymond Barre, who served as foreign trade minister under Mr. Chirac, signaled the President's intention to centralize power more effectively in his office, to stabilise a troubled economy and to push ahead with a gradual reform program that Mr. Chirac opposed, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing indicated tonight.

It also ended nearly two decades of Gaullist predominance at the top levels of government. Although friendly to the Gaullists, Mr. Barre will be the first of the Fifth Republic's seven prime ministers in 17 years not to belong to the party.

The selection of Mr. Barre and a new Cabinet, due to be announced this weekend, is not expected to lead to major changes in French foreign policy, which under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has moved somewhat closer to the United States.

Mr. Barre has represented France at the Common Market headquarters in Brussels and is likely to take a more direct interest in the market than did Mr. Chirac, who reflected his party's distrust of the President's initiatives on elections for a European parliament and other subjects.

- New Prime Minister is economist without political alignment. Page 2.

But Mr. Chirac's decision to break away from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, whom he had helped bring to power in the 1974 elections, could result in a major domestic political realignment, commentators predicted.

Some Gaullist ministers under Mr. Chirac indicated to newsmen privately they would serve in the new Cabinet if asked by Mr. Barre. But the party leadership has already made it clear that it sees itself entering another period of "crossing the desert," Charles de Gaulle's phrase for the periods when he voluntarily left power to await to be summoned back by events.

Rumors that Mr. Chirac was about to resign have been circulating since June when he and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing clashed over a capital-gains tax measure that the President insisted had to be passed. The Gaullists revolted, then unhappily accepted a greatly watered down version.

The rumors grew more intense in the last two weeks and helped lower the value of the French franc on foreign-exchange markets. The franc made slight gains today after Mr. Barre was named and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said fighting inflation would be his primary task as Prime Minister.

But the method and tone of Mr. Chirac's departure and the President's public answers stunned a nation accustomed to seeing Gaullist prime ministers meekly accept presidential decisions about the timing of their exits.

The conflicts outlined in a series of mutual criticisms by the two leaders made public today were personal, political and institutional. At the center was the still unresolved constitutional ambiguity over conflicts between a president and prime minister of different parties.

"I do not have the means I consider necessary to carry out my functions effectively at this time, Mr. Chirac, 43, told newsmen shortly after leaving a regularly scheduled but tense Cabinet meeting at which his resignation was formally accepted.

Underscoring that it was his decision to go, Mr. Chirac then added, "In these conditions, I decided to resign."

Shortly afterward, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Elysée Palace office released three letters that disclosed that Mr. Chirac had submitted his resignation on July 26 in a note that implicitly alleged that the President was allowing the country to drift without political and economic direction.

In a 20-minute broadcast interview with the newsmen tonight, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing disputed Mr. Chirac's argument that he needed more authority.

"I rule out transferring more power from the presidency to the Prime Minister's office because this is against the institutions of the Fifth Republic." He also asserted that Mr. Chirac had had enough power but may have been incapable of exercising it efficiently.

Pyongyang Proposes Separation Plan for Guards

U.S. Presses North Korea to Punish Killers of 2 Officers

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 25 (AP).—The United States pressed North Korea today to punish the soldiers who killed two U.S. officers at Panmunjom a week ago and at the same time agreed to study a North Korean proposal for physical separation of allied and Communist guards at this truce village.

Some Western diplomats said the North Korean proposal, made in the past by the United States, could help defuse the tense situation on the Korean Peninsula. Allied and Communist troops have been on alert since the two U.S. Army officers were slain in a dispute over pruning a tree. The United States has beefed up its Navy and Air Force presence in the area.

North Korean Maj. Gen. Han Ju-kyong proposed the guard-separation plan during a 48-minute formal session of the Joint Allied-Communist Military Armistice Commission—No. 380 since the truce was signed in 1953.

The general made one of the mildest North Korean speeches heard here, leaving out the label of "U.S. imperialist aggressors" consistently used in the past for the allied side.

Gen. Han also read a message conveyed privately last week in which North Korean Ruler Kim Il Sung termed last Wednesday's Panmunjom clash regrettable and urged both sides to avoid such incidents in the future.

U.S. Rear Adm. Mark Frudden, chief delegate of the U.S.-led United Nations Command, said Mr. Kim's statement was "a positive step" and the separation plan "may be a positive step" and would be studied. Still, he said, "your response is unsatisfactory" because it mentioned no concrete action to make amends for the slayings.

Adm. Frudden said the allies demand that North Korea punish those responsible for the killings and order its troops against physical contact with or obstructing the movement of allied guards at Panmunjom. The admiral also insisted on assurances of allied freedom of movement in the area, as guaranteed by the armistice agreement.

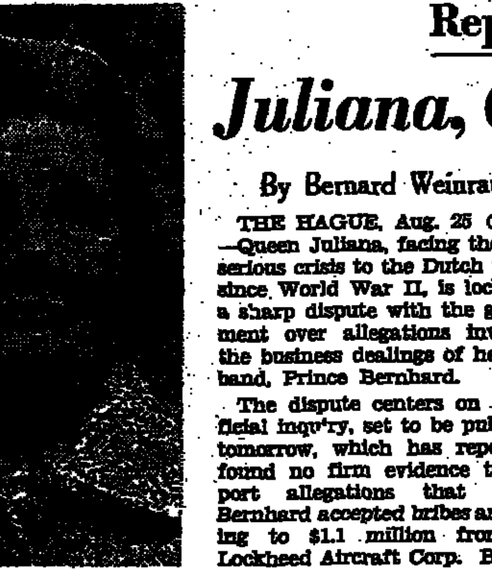
"It is now time for you to make specific efforts. To be specific, in the light of the brutal murder of the U.N. Command officers, we have called for punishment of those responsible for this action."

No Reply

The North Koreans did not reply. More meetings are possible in the near future.

Since the truce was signed, guards from both sides have been free to move anywhere in the Panmunjom Joint Security Area, about 850 yards in diameter. There have been exchanges of insults and punches, but the first fatal clash occurred last Wednesday when 30 North Korean guards attacked 10 U.S. and South Korean soldiers, beating the two-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



AP.

Queen Juliana

Report on Bernhard Due Today

Juliana, Cabinet at Odds on Inquiry

By Bernard Weinraub

THE HAGUE, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Queen Juliana, facing the most serious crisis to the Dutch throne since World War II, is locked in a sharp dispute with the government over allegations involving the business dealings of her husband, Prince Bernhard.

The dispute centers on an official inquiry, set to be published tomorrow, which has reportedly found no firm evidence to support allegations that Prince Bernhard accepted bribes amounting to $1.1 million from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. But the inquiry, according to sources close to the government, has strongly criticized Prince Bernhard's business links and his contacts with several bankers and financiers abroad.

Dutch sources said that Premier Joop den Uyl, a Socialist, has met several times secretly with Queen Juliana to work out some compromise under which the government can publish the 70-page report and its own conclusions and recommendations without provoking the Queen's abdication. The 67-year-old Queen has seen the report and stated her objections to it. She resumed her vacation in Italy yesterday.

It is known that the Queen supports Prince Bernhard's contention that, since the inquiry absolves him from the bribery allegations, the recommendations of the government should be free of implied or overt criticism. Mr. den Uyl and some of his Cabinet associates are known to feel that criticism of the 65-year-old Prince is justified in view of the findings.

Premier's Dilemma

Mr. den Uyl's dilemma is that none of the five parties in the center-left coalition Dutch government wants a constitutional crisis, but the government must carry out its promise to publish the report and give its own conclusions to parliament.

Several members of the Cabinet are pressing for the resignation of Prince Bernhard as inspector-general of the armed forces and urging that the German-born Prince mute his active role abroad and even at home. Prince Bernhard chairs the World Wildlife Fund, which he founded, sits on the board of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines and lends his name and patronage to more than 300 organizations.

The inquiry itself has reportedly come down heavily on Prince Bernhard's friendships with various businessmen. These include Lockheed's Dutch-born Swiss representative, Fred Meuser, who was identified by a former Lockheed lobbyist, Ernest Hauser, as serving as an intermediary to bribe Prince Bernhard. Mr. Meuser and Prince Bernhard have denied the allegations.

Other businessmen linked to Prince Bernhard, according to Dutch newspapers, are a Swiss friend, Tibor Rosenbaum, director of the International Credit Bank, which helped sell the mansion of Prince Bernhard's mother, Princess Irmgaard, in 1974. The bank, which collapsed last year, reportedly held funds owned by Meyer Lansky, the reputed un-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

UN Council Urges Greece, Turkey to Negotiate on Oil

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Security Council appealed to the governments of Greece and Turkey today to exercise restraint and settle their dispute over oil exploration in the Aegean Sea through direct negotiations. In a resolution adopted by consensus, the Council also urged the two governments to do everything in their power to reduce present tensions.

Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios and Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil were present when the 15-member body made the decision.

Addressing the Council after the vote, Mr. Caglayangil said that unilateral submission of the dispute to the International Court of Justice was against the spirit of the resolution. He stressed that Turkey had not accepted as binding any decision of the court. The resolution suggested the possibility of using the court as one means available for a settlement.

Turkey, he said, had always advocated negotiations with Greece, not only on the continental shelf in the Aegean but also to settle all problems between the two countries.

India Intellectuals Accuse Themselves Over Loss of Liberty

Demoralized After 14 Months of Emergency Rule

By Henry Kamm

CALCUTTA (NYT).—After 14 months of emergency rule and the suspension of most civil liberties, India's intellectual community appears demoralized and in disarray. Its mood ranges from acceptance of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's exercise of authoritarian power to total rejection, albeit in most cases whispered.

Between those extremes, neither of which seems to be a majority attitude consistently held—often both raise their heads in the course of a single conversation—another point of view is frequently heard. That sentiment appears to be on the increase and political observers, Indian and foreign, believe it to be a potential impediment to return to democratic norms.

The sentiment is bitter self-accusation for the failings of democracy in India in the nearly three decades since independence, and a justification of its demise—temporary or not. It was this rejection of the applicability of democracy to India that was encountered more than any other attitude in the course of a four-week stay that included visits to the intellectual centers of several regions.

Note of Self-Accusation

In many conversations with writers, educators, officials, journalists, technicians, lawyers and others in the liberal professions, a note of self-accusation for having enjoyed democracy and benefited from it was dominant. The rights of freedom of expression, association and foreign travel were depicted in these anguished self-criticisms as privileges enjoyed by a minute majority and therefore, by implication, unjust.

"After all, the majority is not unhappy," an intellectual in Trivandrum, the capital of the southernmost state of Kerala, said in a typical outburst. It followed a detailed account of suppression of intellectual and political dissent.

"There's peace and discipline. They all seem to think that this kind of life is better than freedom. When you are free from freedom you have no responsibility. It is a very moot point whether India enjoyed democracy.

"What stake have most of them in democracy? Nothing except poverty while the politicians become very rich. Of course, Congress politicians [members of Mrs. Gandhi's party] are much better off than the others. But the ordinary man lacks economic security, and where there is no security you can convert masses into sheep."

"I don't think that more than 10 per cent have a stake in this country."

A reflective man in Madras pursued the point more fully. "The people at large haven't begun to feel the political losses. What fundamental rights have they ever had? Seventy per cent are illiterate. Freedom of speech? If he talks back to his employer he is sacked. Property rights? He doesn't have a pot. This is a grossly unequal society."

Intellectuals appeared to vie with each other in denouncing the conduct of politics before it was slowed to its present marking of time. Political, labor and student agitation were branded as almost always mere exercises in vying for power between party and union elites with little concern for advancing the status of the people that they professed to represent.

Only rarely did persons questioned offer, without being asked, the thought that the party that has now put a stop to most of this has led India since independence and has had an active share in agitation itself.

Just as many democrats were ready to turn against democracy after it had been suspended, some newspaper editors condemned freedom of the press after its disappearance. A Madras editor said he was delighted at the government's press guidelines because they had removed the long reports of political meetings

No Speeches

"I hardly notice censorship," he continued. "This morning I received no instructions from the government at all. The paper is better now. There are no public outpourings, no speeches of politicians. I devote the space saved to human-interest stores and more development news."

"Newspapers—the rubbish they

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Seeks Sweeping New Powers

Dublin Mounts Drive on Terrorism

From Wire Dispatches

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—The Irish government said today it would ask that a state of emergency be declared when parliament convenes Tuesday to consider a sweeping package of proposed new laws to crack down on terrorism.

Reacting quickly, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army accused the Irish government of attempting to create a dictatorship in the republic by drastic anti-subversive legislation.

Sinn Fein, the IRA's political voice, called the move "repressive."

"The Dublin politicians should bear in mind that the repressive laws enacted by the Stormont [the defunct Northern Ireland parliament] regime ultimately failed to break the people's resistance," Sinn Fein said in a statement.

The proposed new legislation is mainly aimed against the IRA gunmen and bombers and their supporters.

It has been spurred by a recent wave of anti-IRA criticism in the Irish Republic and in Northern Ireland, observers said.

The criticism follows the deaths earlier this month in Belfast of three young children of a Roman Catholic family crushed by the runaway car of an IRA gunman who had been shot by troops during a raid. It also follows the assassination near Dublin of British Ambassador Christopher Ewart-Biggs and a secretary. Their car was blown up by a mine July 21.

The British Foreign Office said yesterday that Robin Haydon, Britain's high commissioner in Malta, would succeed Mr. Ewart Biggs.

The proposed legislation would give wide new powers to the security forces in their fight against the IRA and drastically increase penalties for involvement with illegal organizations.

The government asked parliament to declare a state of national emergency because of the "armed conflict in Northern Ireland" and to sanction the new security measures, among the toughest in the British Isles this century.

It would enable police to hold suspects *for seven days instead* of the present 48 hours and would increase the maximum prison term for IRA membership from two to seven years.

It would also widen the scope of army involvement by allowing it to assume police powers of arrest and detention.

Perhaps the most stringent of all the provisions was the creation of new offenses designed to catch the "IRA godfathers," the recruiters and those who publicly praise it or assist it secretly.

Under the new legislation, any person assisting or aiding or inciting to membership in the IRA would be liable to a maximum sentence of 10 years.

"It is designed to net those who give secret aid and comfort to the IRA—the godfathers," a government source said.

Former Prime Minister Jack Lynch's Fianna Fail party scheduled a meeting Monday to consider the new proposals.

Sources said the Irish government's legal advisers urged the emergency declaration because they felt that some of the proposed new laws may be in conflict with civil rights articles in *the constitution*.

The sources added that another reason was that the advisers thought the new measures might clash with the European Convention on Human Rights, to which Ireland is a signatory. The convention says that a state may avoid its obligations during a lawfully declared state of emergency.

Gunmen Surrender

BELFAST, Aug. 25 (AP).—Three gunmen holding a 55-year-old gardener hostage inside a house in west Belfast surrendered today after a four-hour siege, the police said.

The gunmen gave up after a Roman Catholic priest they asked to negotiate with police went into the house and talked them into surrendering. The hostage was unhurt.

U.S. Says South African Plan For Namibia Is Not Enough

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The State Department said yesterday that the latest move by South Africa to grant South-West Africa (Namibia) independence by the end of 1978 was "a step in the right direction" but did not go far enough to meet U.S. and United Nations demands.

In the first official U.S. comment on last week's statement by a biracial constitutional committee in South-West Africa setting forth goals for independence, the department specifically decried the failure to set a date for elections in the territory and the failure so far to include all interested parties in the discussions.

The latter was a reference to the South-West Africa People's Organization, a guerrilla group recognized by the UN as the representative of the 800,000 persons of the former mandate. SWAPO has not been a participant in the committee discussions.

The tone of the State Department comment, however, was moderate and an effort was made *to praise South Africa for the* steps toward independence taken in South-West Africa, even while criticizing the shortcomings.

Dilemma Is Faced

The ambiguity of the response underscored the dilemma facing Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is engaged in delicate negotiations trying *to* get South African backing for his efforts to end the white-minority rule of Prime Minister Ian Smith in Rhodesia.

Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, who met with Mr. Kissinger in June, has given some support to the U.S. efforts to achieve majority rule in Rhodesia, and *seems sensitive to the* U.S. efforts to promote further progress toward independence in South-West Africa, which is ruled by South Africa.

But the issue *has* been complicated by the riots and strikes of recent weeks in South Africa itself, which have focused attention on the apartheid policies of that country.

The UN Security Council is scheduled to take up the South-West Africa question again early next month.

Last January, the Council ordered South Africa to take steps for free elections in South-West Africa by next Tuesday under UN supervision. Otherwise, the council said, appropriate action—regarded as meaning sanctions—should be taken by the UN.

Two top Kissinger aides—William Rogers, under secretary for economic affairs, and William Schaufele jr., assistant secretary for African affairs—arrived in southern Africa today to consult with leaders of black African states on whether they would support an international approach to Rhodesian negotiations.

The states would be asked to guarantee that black nationalist Rhodesians would take part in the negotiations and that the rights of whites in a new government would be protected.

Miki Appears Secure After Party Storm

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, Aug. 25 (NYT).—Premier Takeo Miki appeared tonight to have weathered, at least for the moment, yet another concerted assault on his leadership of the governing Liberal Democratic party.

Mr. Miki held further talks today *with his chief intraparty* opponents, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who had jointly engineered a virtual call for *Mr. Miki's ouster* at a *special* party assembly yesterday.

Neither side gave ground today on their basic stands. Mr. Miki remains determined to pursue the Lockheed bribery scandal investigation and then to lead a reformed party into nationwide lower-house elections, which must be held by December.

His opponents *insist Mr. Miki* must give way to fresh leadership of the conservative party that has ruled Japan for 21 years.

But tonight, the 69-year-old Premier remained at the head of his party and government and was reportedly proceeding with plans to summon parliament for a special session to consider a package of pressing fiscal legislation.

Although both sides agreed that today's talks would end the current series of party meetings, there was no final break among the leadership rivals and they agreed that further political discussions would be continued at a lower level.

Today saw a series of various groups within the LPD. Embittered members of the faction that had been led by former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, who is under indictment for bribery in the Lockheed scandal, met to denounce Mr. Fukuda and Mr. Ohira for their so far ineffectual bid to dump Mr. Miki.

Mr. Miki's supporters, who include his own small faction plus that of Yasuhiro Nakasone, the party's secretary-general, met and agreed that, as one member put it, "the worst is over."

Black Battles In Soweto

(Continued from Page 1)

violence. It is said to have supporters all over the country.

"I frankly think the situation will calm itself now, once black *people realize there is a strong* backlash," Mr. Kruger said.

Police will not allow a "general rumpus" to develop, he said.

Police said that last night *thousands of Soweto residents* fled street fights and camped on open ground near a police station, for protection.

Not a single Soweto schoolchild attended *classes today* and no teachers turned up at any of *the* township's 242 schools.

The Cape Town violence erupted at midday today in the colored *(mixed-race) township of* Bonteheuwel, outside the city. Crowds massed at a shopping center, pelting cars with stones, smashing shop windows and jeering at police.

Dogs and tear gas were used to disperse the demonstrators and police sealed off the township.

U.S. Aides See Kaunda

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 25 (UPI).—President Kenneth Kaunda and two senior U.S. government officials today held several *hours of talks about the situation* in southern Africa, Zambian government officials said.

The under secretary of state for economic affairs, William Rogers, *and Asssistant Secretary* for African Affairs William Schaufele jr. arrived today to begin meetings with black leaders in three African states.

Smith Bars Any Settlement With Black Rule in 2 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

position that we are *fighting* against other members of the free world more than we are fighting our natural enemies, the Communist world.

'Countries like Britain and the United States are leading the campaign against us in imposing sanctions and trying to destroy us economically. So clearly, we *must try to overcome this ridicul*ous, this stupid position in which we have got ourselves to see if we cannot get back to normality."

The Prime Minister said he would offer "quite a few new pro-posals" if new negotiations are organized. But he would not outline them, on the ground that he does "not negotiate in public."

Key Issue Left Out

The proposals, however, do not appear to include the issue reported by diplomatic sources to be of prime importance to the *countries* involved: a *common* voters' roll leading to a one-man, one-vote system.

Under the current system, blacks gain the vote only after *meeting one of two requirements:*

- A minimum income of about $600 with property holdings worth $1,000.
- A minimum income of $400, property holdings worth $800 and completion of two years of secondary education.

There are approximately 85,000 white voters in a population of 270,000 compared with approximately 6,000 black voters in a population of 6.1 million.

Although Mr. Smith said he was willing to discuss details of the franchise qualifications, he added:

"You can't expect people to take over and govern and run a country without some preparation. Otherwise, we're going to have chaos and pandemonium such as we have in Mozambique today or in Angola, where there is far greater misery, tragedy and disaster than there was before the Portuguese pulled out."

Tribal Divisions

The government maintains that deep tribal divisions and leadership squabbles among Africans *would lead to* an Angolan-style civil war. Officials here point out that deep divisions among the guerrilla forces have led to factional fighting in their Mo*zambique camps* and *over 200* deaths. They feel this would happen on a larger scale if blacks gained power without "preparation."

During the interview, Mr. Smith indicated he intends to take a strong stand against any display of force by the United States, Britain and South Africa in the fifth attempt at settlement since Rhodesia declared unilateral independence in November, 1965.

Mr. Smith told Parliament last week that he would not accept any attempt by the United States to "impose" a settlement.

Instead, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Rhodesians hope that U.S. involvement in finding a settlement will eventually lead to the support—either open or "indirect"—of the Smith government.

11. She misses you.

(A good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Associated Press.

Boulders, loosened by Hong Kong rain storm, cover parked cars after landslide.

Hong Kong Floods, Landslides Kill 9, Injure 62

HONG KONG, Aug. 25 (AP).—A tropical storm known as Ellen lashed Hong Kong with heavy rains today, killing 9 persons, injuring 62 and leaving more than 3,000 homeless. Thirteen persons were reported missing.

Widespread flooding and landslides were reported. Seven persons, including four children, were buried in a landslide in the same area where more than 80 were killed in a landslide four years ago.

A man was crushed to death when his wooden hut collapsed and a woman died in a minor landslide.

Firemen said that most of the missing were believed buried in tons of mud and boulders from landslides and at least three fell into a river.

The storm, which skirted Hong Kong, dumped more than 16 inches of rain on the city in the 24-hour period that ended at noon today. Weathermen forecast that about five inches of rain would fall in the next 24 hours.

It was the greatest 24-hour rainfall since July 19, 1928.

A retaining wall collapsed in a residential area causing a road to cave in, but there were no injuries.

Many streets were under two to six feet of water, causing traffic chaos.

Highly Respected Academic

New French Prime Minister Is an Economist

PARIS, Aug. 25 (IHT).—Raymond Barre, named today as France's Prime Minister, is a nonpolitical economist with wide experience in European affairs.

*The 52-year-old former universi*ty professor has had a speedy rise in government. He became foreign trade minister only last January.

A member of none of France's political parties, Mr. Barre is known above all as an economist, highly respected in the academic field. He is an unelected Prime Minister—neither a National Assembly deputy nor a senator.

Known as a pro-European, Mr. Barre will be counted on to sort out the many economic problems facing France—unemployment running at over 1 million and inflation at over 10 per cent annually.

He was appointed foreign trade minister after serving as France's vice-president for economic and financial affairs in the European Commission from 1967 to 1973. In that post he championed the cause of "community solutions" to world economic and monetary problems, which brought him into open conflict with West Ger*man Economics* Minister Karl Schiller in 1969.

Opposed U.S. Policy

In 1971, he separated himself from the commission by publishing a personal statement deploring the Common Market's inability to react in a common front to what he called the "protectionism" of Richard Nixon, the U.S. president at the time.

The new Prime Minister represents a stark contrast to his predecessor, in more than just politics. Of medium height, he *is chubby in build and friends* describe him as discreet, affable and gifted with a sense of humor. He is married and has two sons.

Born April 24, 1924, on Réunion *Island in the Indian Ocean*, Mr. Barre took degrees at the School of Law and Economic Sciences and the Institute of Political Sciences in Paris, where he later was a teacher.

After giving up his European Commission job, he returned to the academic world although he *also served on the general council* of the Bank of France.

He was the author of a report, commissioned last year by Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, which led to *easy state loans for housing*.

When he returned to politics this year, he was able to apply his talents as a financial technician to the task of balancing France's oil bill.

A protégé of Industry Minister Jean-Marcel Jeanneney under President de Gaulle, Mr. Barre became one of France's most prominent economic experts. His career on the Common Market Commisison promoted his image as a competent, hard-working official.

Mr. Chirac was often at loggerheads with President Giscard d'Estaing because of the attitude of the Gaullists to the latter's liberal policies. But Mr. Barre is expected to be freed from political preoccupations and thus be more at ease in dealing with economic problems.

Spain Military Out of Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

reported to have opposed parts of the King's amnesty for political prisoners a month ago.

Gasoline Prices Rise

MADRID, Aug. 25 (AP).—The government raised gasoline prices and luxury-item taxes today in moves to bolster Spain's economy. The Madrid Stock Exchange responded with its lowest prices of the year.

Fighting a 20-per-cent inflation rate, the government of Premier Suarez approved economic measures aimed at cutting government spending and Spain's imports.

Government sources said that the rise in gasoline prices would cut oil import costs to the Spanish distribution authorities by an *estimated* $132 million. For the consumer, the move makes the *price here* of *automobile* fuel second only to prices in Portugal and Greece among the nations of Europe.

The Madrid Stock Exchange *price index closed* today at *83.16*, down .10 from its previous 1976 low, reached yesterday as Premier Suarez called the Cabinet into session. The index is now 60 per cent below its high of May, 1974.

Prices on regular gasoline were raised to 112 pesetas ($1.64) a gallon and those on premium gasoline went up to $1.74 a gallon.

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209 Freed in Amnesty

MADRID, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—A total of 209 political prisoners, including several convicted of terrorism, have been released under the royal amnesty of July 30, the Justice Ministry said today. The amnesty decree excludes those convicted of causing bodily harm. It is estimated that 630 were being *held for political offenses*.

U.S. Presses North Korea

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. officers to death with axes and clubs.

Gen. Han proposed that North Korean guards stay north and Americans and South Koreans stay south of the military demarcation line that bisects Panmunjom, the conference room and the table where the two sides faced each other.

It was the first time in the 23-year history of the Korean Armistice that the North Koreans publicly expressed regret over an incident involving personnel of the two sides. Mr. Kim's message of regret was delivered in private last Saturday at an unannounced meeting of the commission.

The United States said then *that the message was unaccept*able because it did not accept responsibility for the killing of the Americans. Later, Washington modified its stand to term *the expression of* regret a "positive step," the same words Adm. Frudden used today.

The two slain officers, Maj. Arthur Bonifas, *33*, of Newburgh, N.Y., and 1st Lt. Mark Barrett, 25, of Columbia, S.C., were buried yesterday in the United States.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Pentagon acknowledged today that the U.S.-South Korean work party that pruned the tree also uprooted two North Korean road barriers.

South Korean newspapers and some *politicians* were *critical of* Washington's *softening* of the initial condemnation of North Korea's statement of regret. Kim Yong Tai, the National Assem*bly floor leader for President* Chung Hee Park's party, said that the United States showed a "lack of firmness."

France to Press Pakistan A-Sale

PARIS, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues reaffirmed today France's intention to sell a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant to Pakistan despite repeated U.S. protests.

At the weekly Cabinet meeting, Mr. Sauvagnargues repeated the French position that Pakistan has agreed to the controls required by the International Atomic Energy Agency and that third parties, meaning the United States, have no right to interfere in the deal.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger roundly condemned the contract earlier this month.

Zambia Airways Fires Pilots for Slowdown

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Zambia Airways today suspended all international and internal flights and dismissed a number of pilots following a work-to-rule demonstration by pilots demanding higher salaries, Zambian Transport Minister James Mapoma said.

Mr. Mapoma has empowered the national carrier to recruit *new pilots, airline sources said*.

Report Is Due On Bernhard

(Continued from Page 1)

derworld financier, and *is* under Swiss investigation.

Prince Bernhard's name has also been linked to Robert Vesco, the businessman who fled the United States and sought, at one point, to enlist the Prince's help in opening a Dutch office of Investors Overseas Services, according to Dutch newspapers.

Another name prominently mentioned here is Sheikh Ali Ahmed, a somewhat mysterious financier based in *London*, whose *business* credentials were reportedly verified by Prince Bernhard.

The allegations against Prince Bernhard were based on a diary by Mr. Hauser, who told a U.S. Senate subcommittee that Prince Bernhard *had* been paid *the* $1.1 million through Mr. Meuser. The alleged payment was to help sell the Lockheed starfighter to the Dutch Air Force.

Mr. Meuser refused to testify before the committee. But then Lockheed's former vice-chairman, A.C. Kotchian, *testified* that the money had been paid out for the *benefit* of "a high government official of the Netherlands," a category that could include Prince Bernhard.

At that point, Mr. den Uyl named a three-member commission of respected leaders, including a Dutch member of the European Court in Strasbourg and a retired president of the National Bank, to investigate the allegations and report its findings in six weeks. It has taken, instead, six months.

Mediator Pushes New Peace Bid

Rightists in Lebanon Threate Major Drive in Beirut Regio

BEIRUT, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Arab League mediators sought today to bring Lebanon's warring factions to a conference table before the onset of a *threatened Christian* attack against Moslem-held west Beirut.

Sporadic fighting continued on Lebanon's three battlefronts—the capital, the central mountains and around the northern port of Tripoli. Gunmen fought with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades *here* in the capital, and several shells fell among the Arab League peace-keeping troops occupying the no-man's-land between the opponents' strongholds.

Rightist, leftist and independent sources all said that a major new Christian offensive, including an invasion of west Beirut, was *likely unless* the Arab League succeeded in cooling the situation.

2-Pronged Attack Plan

Sources close to Camille Chamoun, a government minister who is leader of a rightist militia, said that Christian military strategists have mapped out a two-pronged attack on the leftist-controlled Beirut sector, which includes the U.S. Embassy and most of the remaining foreigners and diplomats.

They said that the detailed plan provided for a massive attack across the no-man's-land into the gutted hotel district, seized by *leftists* and Palestinian guerrillas last January, and a sweep south of the city toward its airport on the sea.

Western diplomats said that the threat of such an offensive appeared to be merely a "maneuver of terror" designed to exact concessions from the leftists. A Palestinian spokesman said: "Such an offensive would be impossible. It would take far more strength than the isolationists [rightists] have."

But other observers, including leftist political leader Kamal Jumblat, said that the threat was serious.

Christian moderate Raymond Edde publicly warned Mr. C moun and other rightists agai an attack. "The rightist fr should know that the battle *Beirut would be the most* t rifying, the most deadly, a perhaps the longest of the c war," he said.

Peace Plan

Arab League mediator Has Sabry al-Kholy, who retur here yesterday after talks w Egyptian and Syrian leaders, with a Palestinian delegation a new truce plan intended to b to a negotiated end to the w an Arab League spokesman s

Mr. Kholy planned to pres the plan to rightist represe tives Friday, the spokesman s

Fighting in the mounta northeast of Beirut and aro leftist-held Tripoli slowed steady artillery duels between two sides' dug-in positions, rig ist and leftist reports said.

The sole "hot spot" was Be where Moslem and Christ guerrillas clashed through the around the city's racetrack, south of the no-man's-land.

Italian Prison Was Too Cozy; Guard Held

MONTECCHIO, Ital Aug. 25 (AP).—Authorities t day *closed down the prison* this *town south* of Milan a transferred the 10 inmates e ter its only guard was arre ed and accused of misus his office.

The police said Enzo Re giani, the 42-year-old gua was arrested for reasons co nected with his job, but th declined to elaborate.

Sources said Montecchi inmates had been receivi visitors, including women, their cells.

Cairo Parliament Nominat Sadat for New Six-Year Ter

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—By a unanimous vote, parliament today nominated President Anwar Sadat for a second six-year term, which is certain to be overwhelmingly endorsed in a national plebiscite next month.

Mr. Sadat, appearing before the house after the result of the voting was announced, accepted the nomination and outlined a six-point program for his new term, headed by the quest for a Middle East peace settlement.

"In accepting this nomination, I accept an assignment and respond to a call from our dear Egypt, whose beckoning must always be heeded," Mr. Sadat said in a 15-minute speech, preceded and followed by standing ovations.

"I shall always be there when the people want me and I shall not be there if the people do not want me," he said.

Mr. Sadat, 57, assumed the presidency in 1970, after the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser. His term expires Oct. 15.

His nomination, approved by all 368 parliamentarians at the 200-minute session, now goes to the nation for ratification in a yes-or-no vote scheduled for Sept. 16. Sweeping approval is a foregone conclusion even though only an absolute majority is needed under the constitution.

In his acceptance speech, Mr. Sadat said Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands and the establishment of a durable peace in the Middle East were the primary targets of his second administration. Such a settlement, he said, should also include the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

He said other tasks were the entrenchment of Egypt's own brand of socialism, which makes room for private enterprise alongside state ownership, political stability and greater democratization at home, continuation of his economic open-door policy, the strengthening of the armed forces "to wrest our rights and deter *any adventurous aggressor*," and promotion of Arab unity.

Hijackers Face Early Trial

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Three Arabs who hijacked a Boeing 737 Monday will be tried by a military court next week on several charges, one of which carries death penalty, police sources today.

The sources said the three w officially accused of "commu cating with a foreign country commit aggressive acts aga Egypt"—an offense punishabl death.

Other charges included plott to harm Egypt's political posi and obstructing means of pu transport.

Libya Arrest 2 Egyptians

CAIRO, Aug. 25 (AP).—Lib authorities arrested two Egyp security men who were aboar chartered flight to Lybia ca ing Egyptian school teachers their jobs there, an official the national airline Egyptair today.

The airline official said plane landed at Sabha Air near Tripoli last night. The pilot told of the arrests w he returned to Cairo today.

Libya's Arab Revolutio News Agency reported from poli that the two were sold in possession of a "quantity different sorts of arms" and been sent from Egypt to s sabotage acts and assassinat

Greeks Penalize Anti-Turk Arso

KOMOTINI, Greece, Aug (UPI).—A civil court has victed a farmer of arson sentenced him to five mo and 25 days imprisonment setting fire to a Moslem sc

The court found Aristo Nickolaou, 39, guilty Monday destroying by fire the Mo community school in the vil of Sosti, which has a Greek-Turkish population Nickolaou appealed the sent and was set free pending a ing.

He told the court he was when he committed the and that at the time "he w to revenge the Greek suffer caused by Turkish claims o Aegean Sea." The fire was third recent case of arso Sosti against buildings used Moslems.

India's Intellectuals Appear Demoralized

(Continued from Page 1)

were writing!" the editor of a weekly in a smaller southern city said with contempt.

A senior official, after a long, dutiful and convincing recital of the economic and social benefits conferred by the government on the disadvantaged masses since the declaration of emergency, agreed readily that the benefits had been achieved at the cost of civil liberties.

A leading editor said that the constant published barrage against the Western press in general, not only for its reporting on India, was more intended for the Indian press than for its ostensible target. He said the objective of the campaign was to discredit in the eyes of Indians not so much Western journalism as Indian journalism.

Critical Editor

Few intellectuals were ready to condemn the rejection of democracy and self-castigation of their peers. One who did was Rajmohan Gandhi, editor of a Bombay magazine that is under government pressure for its critical comments. He is a grandson of Mohandas Gandhi.

"They are entirely wrong," *Mr. Gandhi* said. "They are saying this partly because they are frustrated and helpless. They have to find some reason for their inaction.

"There is some truth in that the potential of democracy was not at all realized. Its practice was inefficient and corrupt.

"But there is a distinction between firmness and totalitar anism. Given the right leade ship, it is possible to have pa ticipatory democracy with fir determined leadership. To s that democracy has to be give up is, I think, wrong."

Accusation by Paper

NEW DELHI, Aug. 25 (AP). The Indian Express, one of t nation's last independent voic has accused the government using prepublication censorsh as a guise to cripple the new paper.

In a petition filed this wee with the Bombay High Cou India's daily newspaper with t largest circulation claimed th censorship has enabled the go ernment to delay the paper it "as much as 10 to 12 hours."

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ord Proposes the Start of Debates With Carter in Two Weeks

y James M. Naughton

L, Colo., Aug. 25 (NYT).—lent Ford, seeking a tactical tage, proposed yesterday Jimmy Carter agree to begin debates within two weeks. e sooner we get started the ," the President said as he ed from a two-hour con- e with advisers in a chalet e slope of Vail Mountain.

Ford said there should be debates, each lasting 90 s, focusing first on na- security and then, in turn, estic, foreign and economic. He said the first should place within four days after Day, Sept. 6.

President's attempt to mine the timing, number, and duration of the televis- bates with the Democratic nee reflected the assessment s political aides that Mr. could win the debates—the since 1960—under favorable tions.

cast his proposal in terms of the public interest, saying it was his "very strong conviction that the American people have a right to know where I stand on the issues and where my opponent stands."

His advisers acknowledged that Mr. Ford is the underdog in the Nov. 2 contest with the former Georgia governor, and that the proposal was designed to shorten the campaign odds.

According to the aides, Mr. Ford should have the initiative if the encounters with Mr. Carter begin quickly, focus on the four topics with which the President hopes to display personal acumen, and last sufficiently long for Mr. Ford to demonstrate breadth of knowledge rather than forensic flair.

Mr. Carter had initially suggested, but did not formally propose, a series of debates sponsored by a group such as the League of Women Voters.

The league has outlined plans for debates between the major party presidential nominees on Sept. 28 in St. Louis and the weeks of Oct. 11 and Oct. 25 in unspecified cities, plus a debate at the end of October between Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., Mr. Ford's running mate, and Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn., Mr. Carter's ticket mate.

Under the league's plan, White House strategists said, Mr. Carter would have several weeks more to prepare himself on subjects, such as national security, with which Mr. Ford has become familiar over 28 years in national office.

"I feel very strongly that the first debate should come a day or two after Labor Day, and I suggest perhaps Sept. 8, Sept. 9 or Sept. 10," Mr. Ford said yesterday.

"I think there should be four debates, and each debate should involve no less than 90 minutes on each occasion," he added.

A Ford aide said that the President would try to force Mr. Carter to take specific positions on each of the topics.

Format Proposed

"The first debate ought to involve national defense," Mr. Ford said. "The other three issues would be domestic policy, foreign policy, economic policy. With that overall format and with the debates starting as quickly as possible," he continued, "I think we will get this campaign off on the right track."

Mr. Ford said he would designate a representative later this week to meet with Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's spokesman, to seek agreement on the terms of the debates.

In Seattle, Mr. Powell objected to the Ford proposal as "an attempt to conduct discussions by press release."

"We had always assumed that there was time to sit down and discuss proposals for debate in a mature and businesslike fashion," he added. "We don't feel that it's proper for either side to attempt to play partisan politics or gain partisan advantage from these discussions."

Legionnaires Boo Carter on Plan to Pardon Draft Evaders

By Helen Dewar

SEATTLE, Aug. 25 (WP).—Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter was greeted with boos and shouts of "No, no, no" from the national convention of the American Legion here yesterday as he reaffirmed his intention to grant a pardon to Vietnam war draft evaders.

Hundreds of the 6,000 legionnaires shouted their protests for about 45 seconds as Mr. Carter, wearing a cap signifying his membership in American Legion Post No. 2 in Americus, Ga., declared, "I do not favor blanket amnesty, but for those who violated the Selective Service laws, I intend to grant a blanket pardon."

UPI.

Legionnaire displays his displeasure with Jimmy Carter.

The only applause came from the upper tier of the balcony at the Seattle Coliseum, where several hundred young people, apparently not legion members, had gathered to hear the speech.

The legionnaires applauded Mr Carter's speech at the end but the response was considerably more restrained than it had been at the start.

Mr. Carter said at a news conference shortly before the speech that he anticipated an adverse reaction and appeared to be consciously courting the image of a bold dissenter carrying an unpopular message to a hostile audience.

"I realize that my statements will not be met with approval from members of the American Legion audience," he told reporters, "but I want them to understand what I am going to do."

The reiteration of his pardon proposal, which he had made before the Democratic primary campaign began, recalled President Ford's announcement two years ago to a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention that he would grant a conditional amnesty to all Vietnam war draft dodgers and deserters. Mr. Ford's proposal, an unexpected departure from the Nixon administration's policy, met with stunned silence from the VFW group.

Under Mr. Carter's proposal, pardon would be granted during the first week of his administration to all draft evaders, while pardons for deserters would be considered on a case-by-case basis. Mr. Ford's plan, now terminated, granted pardons to 14,514 deserters and draft dodgers either outright or in return for an agreement to perform alternative service. Also, 7,215 persons did not receive pardons while 91,608 eligible persons did not apply.

United Press International.

Jimmy Carter addressing the American Legion in Seattle.

Draws Distinction

As he has before, Mr. Carter drew a distinction between amnesty and pardon, saying, "Amnesty means what you did is right," while "a pardon means that what you did, right or wrong, is forgiven."

To the legionnaires, he said: "The Vietnam veterans are our nation's greatest unsung heroes. I could never equate what they have done with those who left this country to avoid the draft. But I think it is time for the damage, hatred and divisiveness of the Vietnam war to be over."

He accused the Ford administration of a policy of "vetoes and passive resistance" toward veterans, especially Vietnam veterans, and said he would strengthen the competence, responsiveness and independence of the Veterans Administration and support legislation vetoed by Mr. Ford to increase benefits for veterans.

Black Vote Drive Starts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (NYT).—A bipartisan drive has started to register millions of blacks who have never voted before. Launched here yesterday by a broad coalition of labor and civil rights groups, it could turn out to be a political bonanza for Jimmy Carter and Democratic candidates, generally.

But sponsors of the project, known as Operation Big Vote, denied that it was a covert effort for the Democratic ticket. Political history indicates that Mr. Carter and his running mate, Sen. Walter Mondale, would be the major beneficiaries of any increase in participation by black voters in November. In 1972, about 85 per cent of the black vote went to Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic candidate.

ssing Briton nded Over to voy in Uganda

IROBI, Aug. 25 (Reuters). ton Graham Clegg, 38, who ined in Uganda almost a h ago, was handed over to- by Ugandan authorities to French ambassador in Kam- the ambassador, Pierre rd, said.

e French Embassy is looking British interests in Uganda wing London's diplomatic s with Kampala last month.

e ambassador, contacted in pala by phone, said Mr. Clegg "handed over to me early afternoon by the Ugandan orities." He said Mr. Clegg rred with him and then left isit friends in Kampala.

e ambassador said Mr. Clegg his car and that he expected Briton to drive back shortly enya, where he is the man- of a farm.

Associated Press.

TIME OUT—An inmate at the Attica, N.Y., prison relaxes in the sun during second day of peaceful protests concerning better conditions for prisoners.

Disavowal Contradicted

Files Show That Dole Accepted Kansas Anti-Abortion Ads

y Nicholas M. Horrock

OPEKA, Kan., Aug. 25 (NYT). ederal election records on file show that Sen. Robert Dole, Republican vice-presidential inee, accepted as a 1974 cam- n contribution the cost of -abortion advertisements that said on Sunday he had dis- wed.

he ads, placed in several or Kansas papers a few days re the senatorial election, eted a skull and crossbones. crossbone was the word rtion," the other "eutha- a." The ad said, "Vote for Bob Dole Will Support a an Life Amendment. Vote Dole."

n. Dole's opponent in the torial campaign, Dr. William then a member of Congress, charged that Sen. Dole "orchestrated the vicious last-minute campaign against him by anti-abortion forces around the state that Dr. Roy feels cost him the election.

Sen. Dole has consistently denied that he ran the campaign, and on "Face the Nation," a television panel show, on Sunday he acknowledged that he had been "accused of that and all sorts of things, and frankly ended up the last two days of our campaign disavowing ads that some right-to-lifers were running in the papers."

He said in the same interview that he had disavowed the "skull and crossbone ads."

However, at a news conference the day before the election in 1974, Sen. Dole did not reject any ads.

William Wolford, Sen. Dole's administrative assistant, said in a telephone interview yesterday that the campaign attempted to disavow the ads by reaching the newspapers that ran them. "These ads were placed without our knowledge," Mr. Wolford said. "They were not authorized in advance."

According to federal records reviewed by the New York Times that were filed after the campaign was over, Sen. Dole accepted, "in kind," contributions of $288.56 from Mrs. Esther Sur of Shawnee Mission, Kan., for five insertions of an ad in different papers. Mrs. Sur is the signer of an ad placed by the eastern Kansas "right-to-life" organization that carried a skull and crossbones.

Mrs. Sur, reached by telephone, said she had decided "to have no comment on this." Asked whether the funds for the advertisement came from Dole supporters, she said, "Well, I think you'll have to find that out from somebody else." She declined to continue the interview.

According to federal records, Sen. Dole also accepted another "in kind" political contribution from Dr. Paul Burger of Shawnee Mission for "postage."

Dr. Burger said in an interview that he could not specifically remember what expenditures he might have made for Sen. Dole, but thought it might have been postage to mail an announcement of a fund-raising event. Dr. Burger is an official of the Kansas right-to-life organization.

According to Dr. Roy and his staff members and supporters, a barrage of radio advertisements, newspaper ads, direct-mail advertising and hand-delivered pamphlets attacking his position on abortion took place in the last weeks of the campaign

Rep. Howe Sentenced In Sex Charge Case

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 25 (AP).—Rep. Allan Howe, whose conviction for trying to buy sexual favors from two police decoy "prostitutes" was upheld in District Court here, got a suspended 30-day jail sentence today from a judge who ordered the congressman to pay court costs.

Utah's top Democrats again urged Rep. Howe to drop his re-election bid after the conviction was upheld yesterday. The judge said he could find no legal provision for a fine, although a City Court judge had fined Rep. Howe $150 when he was convicted in the lower court last month.

ent Treatment r Swedish Premier

TOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (UPI). remier Olof Palme, in the t of his election campaign, been told by his doctors not peak.

r. Palme was scheduled to ar at a meeting with foreign espondents today but was aced by Foreign Minister a Andersson, who said, me's doctors have forbidden to speak for a few days due sore throat."

Colorado Experts Dismiss Idea of Satanic Rites

Cattle Mutilations Laid to Wild Animals

DENVER, Aug. 25 (AP).—The furor over reports of widespread cattle mutilations has ended here in the West, but, a year later, the mystery still has not been solved.

The president of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association says he thinks that there is "enough scientific data to put the idea of mutilations to rest." But local sheriffs remain concerned about the suspected mutilations.

The Colorado Bureau of Investigations is continuing a probe of the situation, without having pinpointed any suspects. Carl Whiteside, acting director of the bureau, says that his agents know of no motive for the mutilations if, in fact, there were any. There is considerable evidence that predators, mostly coyotes, picked over the remains of dead animals, and the attackers were not humans, he says.

"If somebody were interested in animal parts, they could go to a rendering plant and get them for nothing," Mr. Whiteside said.

Start of Reports

The mutilation reports started in Colorado on a spring night last year when a rancher in Elbert County found the shell of a dead cow, its tongue, sex organs, rectum and other body parts apparently cut out.

Reports of other "mutilations" began to flow in from counties in the state's eastern plains and stories of suspected mutilations dominated the front pages of many newspapers. The Denver Post and eight other organizations offered a $13,000 reward for information leading to the apprehension of mutilators. The Post did not receive a single response and the reward offer expired this month.

It was suggested to Mr. Whiteside's office that the mutilations might involve satanic rites, college fraternities or even creatures from outer space. But Mr. Whiteside says he has to deal with facts—and the facts point to predators, not humans or Martians.

More than 200 cases of suspected cattle mutilations were reported in Colorado last year. This year, with the investigation no longer in the limelight, Howard Gillespie, who is currently in charge of the CBI investigation, says he has received from local sheriffs only three official reports of possible mutilations.

"We've conducted 37 examinations of hide samples in our laboratory," Mr. Gillespie said. "Of those, we've determined that two had been cut with a sharp instrument and that 35 had been chewed by some type of predator."

Officials in the diagnostic laboratory at Colorado State University agreed. A spokesman said that only 11 "definite mutilations" were found last year, while the number has dropped to two or three this year. Close to 50 animals have been tested, he said.

Authorities in Wyoming, where more than 100 cases of mutilations have been reported in a year, say that 99 of them definitely were the work of other animals.

Dr. H.A. Hancock, of the Wyoming State Veterinary Laboratory, noted that animal-hide cuts caused by predators can look "surgically straight."

Robert Burghart jr., who heads the Colorado Cattlemen's Association, attributed the "confirmed" mutilations to pranksters who read or heard news stories about mutilations. "It was apparent that animals already were dead" when the mutilations occurred, he added.

FBI Reports Serious Crimes Rose 10% in U.S. Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The total of serious crimes reported in the United States rose 10 per cent to nearly 11.3 million last year, although the number of murders showed a slight decrease from the level of 1974, the FBI said yesterday. It said that only one in five of the serious crimes resulted in an arrest.

The annual Uniform Crime Reports of the FBI reflected increases in the number of offenses reported to police in seven crime categories. The highest increase was 14 per cent for larceny-theft, and there was a total loss of about $992 million for victims of this category.

Increases were reported for cities, suburbs and rural areas alike, although the Northeast recorded the highest rise, 11 per cent. The suburbs, at 10 per cent, and rural areas, at 8 per cent, had increases higher than the rise in cities with populations of more than 250,000, where serious crimes went up 7 per cent.

The FBI figures were based on voluntary reports from nearly all local police agencies.

21 Every Minute

One chart in the report used clocks to indicate that, when dividing the number of offenses into a year, 21 serious crimes were committed each minute during 1975 while there was a violent crime every 31 seconds. There was one murder every 26 minutes, one forcible rape every 9 minutes, one aggravated assault every 65 seconds, one robbery every 68 seconds, one burglary every 10 seconds, one larceny-theft every 5 seconds and one motor-vehicle theft every 32 seconds.

Murder decreased 1 per cent while forcible rape increased 1 per cent over the year, aggravated assault rose 6 per cent and robbery went up 5 per cent. Burglary was up 7 per cent and motor-vehicle theft rose 2 per cent.

Since 1970, the property crimes and violent crimes, each as groups, rose 39 per cent in volume.

According to the report, Americans reported 20,510 murders in 1975. Sixty-six per cent of all murders were committed with firearms and 51 per cent of these were committed with handguns.

Twenty-five per cent of the persons arrested for murder were between 20 and 24 years old.

Two Swiss Accused In Seveso Gas Leak

MONZA, Italy, Aug 25 (UPI).—Authorities today accused two officials of the Swiss Givaudan Co. of responsibility for the escape of poison gas from the Icmesa chemical plant in Seveso, Italy, and subpoenaed them to testify about the incident.

The judges issued the subpoenas for Givaudan president Guy Waldvogel and technician Joerg Sambeth. The documents accused them of failing to order adequate safety precautions for the plant.

Deepest Ocean Hole To Be Drilled Soon

LA JOLLA, Calif., Aug. 25 (AP).—The deepest hole ever drilled in the ocean floor—10,000 feet—will soon be attempted.

The oceanographic ship Glomar Challenger will leave the Canary Islands Sept. 12 to drill at three sites off the Atlantic coast of North Africa. The previous record depth was 5,709 feet off Portugal.

Salyut, Luna Returns Climax Intense Soviet Space Activity

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has concluded an intensive period of space activity with the return of two earth-orbiting cosmonauts three days after completion of an unmanned moon mission.

Western experts said they believed it was possible the Salyut-5 manned flight was ended prematurely, but they said it was clear both missions had achieved "a great deal."

Col. Boris Volynov, 41, and Lt. Col. Vitali Zholobov, 39, landed their Soyuz-21 spacecraft late yesterday in the area of Kokchetav, 1,250 miles east of Moscow in Kazakhstan.

Their 49-day flight fell far short of the U.S. space endurance record of 84 days set in 1974, and of the longest Soviet stay in space —63 days abord the Salyut-4 station a year ago.

The unexpected ending recalled reports in the Soviet press a week ago that the two men were suffering psychological problems known as "sensory deprivation" and had asked for more news from earth.

Condition Satisfactory

Tass, reporting their return, said, "The cosmonauts' general condition is satisfactory." The language seemed tepid when compared to descriptions of previous endurance flights.

The 63-day cosmonauts said, "We feel well and are ready for new tasks," and Tass said of two men—who returned from an earlier space stay in 1975—"they are feeling well after landing."

A Western scientist said the belief had been the cosmonauts would stay aboard the Salyut-5 science station much longer, but he said the flight had been research-oriented, and "they must have done considerable work and achieved a lot."

"The fact is the Soviets are continuing to make manned flights, while the United States has none planned until 1979 or 1980," he said.

Space Station Flies On

Tass said Salyut-5 continued to fly automatically and to relay information to ground stations, and experts said they expected another manned flight would be made some time in the future.

Scientists were reluctant to suggest the return of Soyuz-21 at night indicated an emergency. "These are all instrument descents," a scientist said.

Col. Volynov and Col. Zholobov reported to Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev today that "the mission assigned to the crew of the orbiting Salyut-5 station has been fulfilled."

The Luna-24 mission ended late Sunday, when the spacecraft returned with a six-foot core of moon soil and rock.

Tass said Soviet scientists opened the container in which the lunar soil was brought back to earth and found a silvery material with a brown tint. The soil was powdery and from a distance looked like that on earth.

U.S. Transfers Force to Europe For NATO Drills

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Aug. 25 (UPI).—NATO officials today hailed the arrival of the U.S. 101st Airborne Division and the 49th Tactical Fighter Wing of Phantoms in Europe as proof of U.S. ability to reach the Continent quickly should an attack seem imminent.

West German Defense Minister Georg Leber told arriving U.S. soldiers and airmen that West Germany's eastern border is also the easternmost line of defense for the United States.

Transfer of the airborne division and the Phantoms to Europe to participate in autumn maneuvers with air, sea and land forces of Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Britain "is proof of America's ability to be on the spot in times of danger, before a shot is fired, to prevent a shot being fired," Mr. Leber said.

Gen. Alexander Haig jr., supreme allied commander in Europe, described the exercise as an example "of the continued American commitment to the defense of Western Europe."

Okla. Runoff Needed For Albert Successor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 25 (AP).—State Sen. Wes Watkins and Charles Ward, a long-time aide to House Speaker Carl Albert, took first and second place in an inconclusive Democratic primary in Oklahoma, forcing a runoff next month for the party's nomination to replace Rep. Albert when he retires.

The Republican primary was won by Dr. Gerald Beasley jr., a physician defeated by Rep. Albert six years ago.

In Alaska, meanwhile, North Slope Borough Mayor Eben Hopson was in the lead in a Democratic primary for the only U.S. House seat.

United Press International.

American Dennis Burn identifies luggage during Moscow trial on drug-smuggling.

Evidence Given at Soviet Drug Trial of Americans

MOSCOW, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The trial of three American men on drug-smuggling charges today nded its second day with evidence of a heroin eisure at a Moscow airport and an order by the Soviet court for preparation of psychiatric records f one of the men.

Moscow City Court Judge Lev Mirov recessed he trial until tomorrow morning.

The defendants have pleaded guilty to carry- ng more than 28 kilos of Asian "brown sugar" eroin to Moscow from Malaysia. They said hey were acting as couriers for a Chinese network operating from Amsterdam.

Gerald Amster, 33, of New York City; Paul Brawer, 31, of Las Vegas, and Dennis Burn, 26, of Whitestone, N.Y., were arrested June 27 at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport while in transit o Amsterdam from Kuala Lumpur.

The three identified their suitcases, which were displayed to the court with the lining ripped out above the concealed compartments. Plastic bags containing a gray substance were stacked on the cases.

Judge Mirov read a chemical report identifying the drug as a combination of heroin, morphine, codeine and another substance. Western experts said estimated street value of the narcotics in the West was $2 million.

Amster and Brawer pleaded guilty to conspiracy and forming an alliance to transport narcotics across Soviet borders. Burn pleaded guilty to smuggling but not conspiracy. Each faces up to 10 years in prison.

Prosecutors asked Soviet court doctors to pronounce on the mental and physical health of Amster, who has said he was a heroin addict and had been treated often for psychiatric disorders.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, August 26, 1976 *

U.S. Productivity: Why So Low?

U.S. productivity is no longer rising the way it used to. Currently the trend is hardly rising at all. You are not likely to hear this uncomfortable truth mentioned often in the political speeches of the coming weeks. It raises questions on which the parties themselves are divided, and the answers do not lend themselves to snappy campaign exhortations. But the stagnation of productivity is involved in all of the other economic issues about which you are going to hear a great deal: inflation, unemployment and the future of the American standard of living.

Productivity in this country has doubled since the end of World War II (and quadrupled since the end of World War I). It is simply the statistical measure of the average American's ability to earn much more, with fewer hours' work, than his parents could. Productivity means output per man-hour, with the effects of inflation stripped out of it. The recent quarterly figures look pretty good, as they always do during the recoveries from recessions. But if you smooth the bumps and jolts out of the graph, you will find that in the United States (unlike Europe or Japan) the growth of productivity has been slackening steadily for two decades. In the early 1950s it grew at a rate of well over 3 per cent a year. The rate now is hardly 1 per cent a year. It means that, for the indefinite future, Americans' real earning power is apparently going to rise more slowly than in any sustained period since the Depression.

* * *

Why this slowdown? The reasons lie in the long-term changes overtaking this country's economy, and some of them—like the state of the educational system—go far beyond the usual bounds of economic analysis. The Congressional Budget Office published a useful summary earlier this month, in the last pages of its report. "Sustaining a Balanced Expansion." The CBO is frequently assailed (by Republicans) as a nest of inveterate Democrats. But its conclusions on productivity are not going to offer either presidential candidate much help toward easy answers on economic policy.

Workers' productivity is not rising at the accustomed rate, the CBO's economists say, partly because business investment per worker is not rising at its accustomed rate. Businessmen are still investing as much as they always have—but the labor force is growing faster. It's the baby boom of two decades ago. and the unprecedented proportion of women who are looking for jobs and finding them. Not only is the labor force growing unusually fast, but the greatest growth is in those categories of workers with the least experience and skill.

At the same time, a rising share of investment is going into equipment that is not—by the traditional definition—productive. Clean air and industrial safety are an important part of anybody's standard of living, but they don't count in the statistics The new rules on pollution abatement, health and safety are worth a lot. but some of those costs turn up in the form of lower productivity.

To maintain its momentum, an economy as advanced as ours needs to invest in new technology at a rising rate. But the money that this country puts into research and development has actually fallen a little in recent years. Still another element in economic growth is, of course, education. Over the past generation there has been an astounding increase in the proportion of young people who finish high school and go on to college. That rise seems to have ended, and college enrollments have generally levelled off. If there are to be further productivity gains through education, they are going to have to be achieved by increasing the effectiveness of instruction within the present span of the average citizen's schooling. As the CBO points out, improving the reading ability of high school graduates might well make them more productive workers.

* * *

The prescriptions for raising productivity are neither simple nor certain Tax incentives are probably necessary to increase investment—but these incentives, in their customary forms, are objectionable to most of the country as mere tax breaks for the wealthy and the corporations. It will require a considerable application of political skill—perhaps, you might even say, political genius—to work out formulations adequate to assure voters that these benefits will genuinely flow to the whole country, not just to the investors.

There is one basic question: Does the country really want to put itself to the trouble of pushing for further productivity gains and economic growth? What about the argument that the United States is already rich enough, and ought to be content with what it's got? But the case for further growth has very little to do, at bottom, with economics or material wealth. It has a great deal to do with U.S. ideals of social justice and opportunity. Economic growth makes it possible for the newcomers to move up the ladder without pushing down the people who got there before them. Education has been, for most people, the surest route up into the middle classes, and it was economic growth that made possible the past generation's massive expansion of this country's school and university systems. If productivity ceases to improve over the coming years, a lot of other things in this country will also cease to improve—and one of them is equality of opportunity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Egypt Foils a Libyan Hijacking

The Egyptians, in an operation as boldly conceived and as skillfully executed as Israel's celebrated rescue mission in Uganda, have successfully thwarted the skyjacking of an Egyptian airliner out of Cairo by Arab terrorists. Pleading low gas, the pilot got the gunmen to land at Luxor. An officer crept under the Boeing 737 to deflate the tires. The passengers were talked off and paratroopers disguised as airport employees took over the plane It will not always be possible to foil hijackers or to do so, as in this instance, without injury to hostages or defenders. But successes can be contagious: They can deter would-be terrorists, and they can encourage governments to plan and take intelligent counteraction, rather than simply wring their hands. Politics still hobbles an international diplomatic defense against hijacking. Prudence and pride make national operational defenses essential.

Egypt identified the hijackers as thugs hired by Libya to take hostages against the release from Egyptian prisons of 1) three Libyans accused of plotting the assassination of a Libyan political exile now living in Egypt, and 2) of two other Libyans accused of trying to kill a former South Yemen premier. Egypt's Premier said the hijackers had been carrying out the orders of Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi. No one even faintly familiar with relations between Egypt and Libya will be surprised either by Libya's alleged acts or by Egypt's charges. For Col. Qadhafi is an authentic fanatic, whose hatred of Israel and intolerance of Arab diversity has led him to one appalling step after another in pursuit of his demons and dreams. Whether he is more enraged by Cairo's moves toward coexistence with Israel, or by Egypt's refusal to unite with Libya, is unclear. No matter. He has sponsored a series of vicious political and terrorist attacks on Egypt, of which the hijacking is but the latest example. Though he seized power in 1969 claiming that the old regime had let the United States buy bases with arms, he has apparently made a similar bases-for-arms deal with the Soviet Union. (Moscow, callously. seems to see Libya as an alternative Mediterranean client to Egypt.) In addition, Col. Qadhafi has been deeply involved in plots to overthrow the governments of Sudan and Tunisia, and he has given lavish and reckless patronage to assorted Palestinian killers.

Col. Qadhafi claims that his Arab neighbors are plotting to do him in. And well they might be. For he is an authentic menace to society—on an international scale.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Ford vs. Carter

What alternatives are presented to the American electorate by the final pairing that has emerged from the primaries? The question is easier to pose than to answer, for a two-party system does not necessarily mean heavily contrasting programs. And the subordinate importance of party platforms has just been demonstrated with abundant clarity. After Ford had made extensive platform concessions, extending even to criticism of his own foreign policy, to obtain the nomination, he reasserted his freedom of action the moment he had it in his pocket. Carter, again, made the nomination on a minimum of bankable promises and his foreign policy can still only be guessed at. It seems clear that the election will be about personalities rather than policies. And in any case, what is needed is to get America back into a state in which it can resume its international responsibilities, and this is something that requires the efforts of more than just a president, a government or an election campaign.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

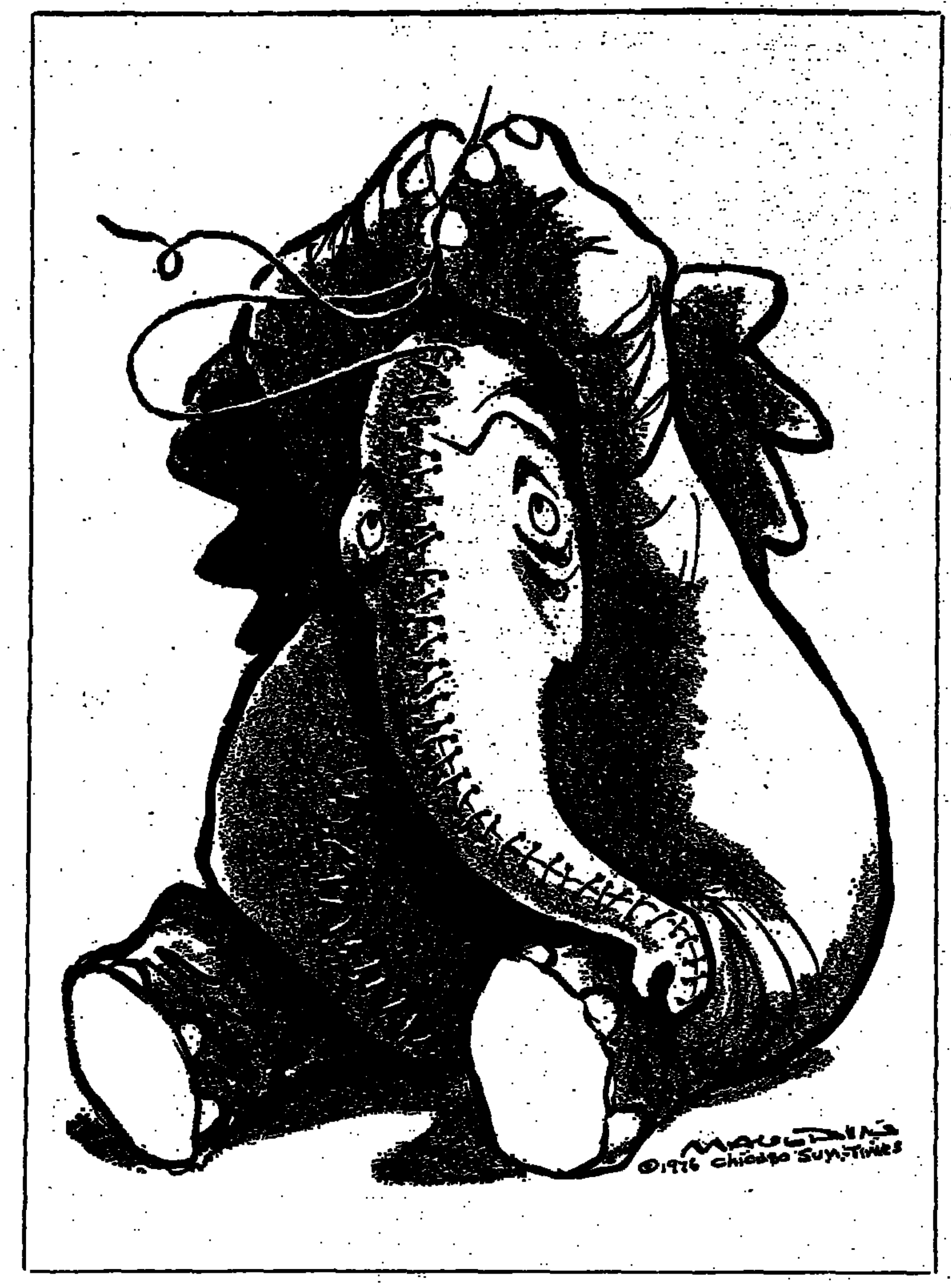
August 26, 1901

LONDON.—The political situation here may be described as a deadlock. The Conservative government derives its current strength largely from the weakness of the Liberal opposition, yet it is the Liberals who command the public's attention. This is due to the continual squabbling between the various factions of the party: principally between the pro-Boer War group led by Mr. Asquith and the anti-war group led by Lord Kimberley.

Fifty Years Ago

August 26, 1926

MOSCOW.—Owing to its unfavorable results, the Communist leadership of Russia has decided to ignore the results of the recent elections to the Supreme Soviet. A statement from the party's Central Committee declared that the elections were a mistake, allowing too much opportunity for "bourgeois traders, clergy and other undesirable elements" to gain control. It now seems clear that the Communists will never maintain power if they allow the smallest measure of popular franchise.



'The Sociology of Decadence'

By Henry Rosin

PARIS—"If there is decadence, I don't see the seeds of it anywhere," remarked a U.S. congressman on a recent panel discussion. Seeing the seeds of decadence is not always easy, particularly without some historical awareness of its real nature. At least three reasons may help explain why. For most people, submerged in daily happenings, it is difficult to make sense of events, or spot emerging patterns. Those who have no real contact with history (which is the majority) are not likely to be aware of the factors which brought past societies down, and finally decadence sometimes looks better than what preceded it.

The problem of why societies end up behind museum glass requires a special study, one which beginning with Plato has been refined and enlarged in our times by the work of Toynbee and Spengler. Nevertheless, the final word has not been said on the subject.

The fall of the Roman Empire in the West was described by Gibbon, who had to conclude that no one could really say what it was which brought Rome down, so complex was the problem. But Gibbon wasn't looking in the right places. Decadence is in the mind and spirit. It is really a "psycho-historical" question. Gibbon, however, left some interesting insights on Rome's end. The last Roman armies could no longer carry the heavy swords and javelins with which their ancestors had forged the empire. Their armor was now too heavy for them, and they preferred to abandon it. The Romans had become enfeebled, but before one is enfeebled physically one is enfeebled mentally. The Roman value system had undergone a shift from the values which had lifted the society out of its subordination and obscurity to world prominence. Decadence means "to fall from." Historically it is the fall which leads to destruction.

Easing Up

Decadence often looks better (in the short term) than what it is replacing. It takes the appearance of an easing up—which ends in giving up. One lowers the standards of achievement, one questions the virtues of success, one works less and expects more; one begins to question and finally ridicule certain ideal values such as Authority, Patriotism, Loyalty and Love. One becomes sophisticated and skeptical. People have ennobled this attitude calling it a "higher consciousness."

But society pays in the end; for as Jung remarked, "Nature cares nothing for higher consciousness." Nature intends that a decadent society should be destroyed.

The radical movement of the 1960s and its accompanying "radical consciousness," now dead and forgotten, according to some, planted the seeds of decadence in the United States. While most of these fell on unwelcoming terrain, some took root, leading to the growth of hybrid forms currently flourishing under other names. The visible result was a psychology directed toward the destruction of the potency and the interests of the United States. "Dr. No," who changed his name to "No" as a rejection of his father and all authority, and set out to destroy the military capacity of the United States, is an archetype. The mode to self-destruction soon spread throughout the various branches of society, for the social structure is an interrelated whole. "Negation" was the key word.

The undermining of the legal system was particularly significant. Laws were effectively deactivated, creating the conditions for permissive violence; justice was not done because of largely irrelevant technicalities and the inevitable result was a contempt for law and order—which became a virtual term of abuse. There are lawyers who specialize in protecting lawbreakers in order to satisfy deep-seated social grudges. The result: Crime of all sorts mounted to over-higher levels.

Squabbling

Ethnocentricism, and the various power movements inspired by the narcissism of radical philosophy, introduced factionalism and withdrew power from where it had been—the Nation—substituting in its place a futile internal squabbling. The traditional roles of man and woman were blurred, further weakening the basis of any healthy society, the family.

Destruction extended to the arts and sciences; some researchers successfully turning their complex disciplines into metaphysics, deceiving the public and academia as well. Artists specialized in assaulting the public's sensibilities (already disoriented by the decadence of the critics) and in passing off any product of the "artist's" creation as art, even down to the most random pile of bricks. Pornography became porno-sadistic.

Defenders of the order, assigned to counter attempts to bring about the nation's defeat in time of war, became targets of persecution and were incriminated.

The collapse of student honor systems, a dirt-littered land, an upsurge of lawlessness, particularly among the young, are its heritage. The paralysis of the capable, the negation of manhood with "Peanuts" replacing "Superman," the emphasis on an ambiguous and often hypocritical abstract morality, where even retrieving a Mayaguez gives cause for moralistic tongue-clacking, reveals a society in the process of being mummified, able only to stare out at its fate.

As inflation spiraled, some sought to discourage productivity with the sirens' song of "worthier goals" for society, while others led an assault on business, the source of the nation's general prosperity.

In the best of all possible worlds, decadence might be an individual matter, but the barbarians are always at the gates. The lesson of history is that societies do not "become" decadent; they are made so. Loss of will is the verdict of some observers of the current malaise. Just how that will was lost becomes the central topic for a sociology of decadence.

Readers of the International Herald Tribune's editorial page may know Mr. Rosin's name. He appears from time to time in the Letters column. Mr. Rosin feels that the IHT editorial page (as well as other pages) suffers from bias. He feels many of our columnists contribute to the "decadence" infecting the United States. He calls this article "The Sociology of Decadence."

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address

Sequel to Kansas City

Q and A on the GOP

By James Reston

NEW YORK—Question: Have you heard the news from Kansas City?

Answer: I've read every Republican speech and memorized every cliché.

Q.—Okay, then what do they say is at stake in the election of '76?

A.—The freedom of mankind.

Q.—Of what?

A.—Sorry, of all human persons.

Q.—That's better. Anything else?

A.—The critical issue is the future of the individual and the private enterprise system, which is under attack by the big spenders and big lenders of the Democrat party, the advocates of socialist tyranny and the. . .

Q.—One answer at a time, please. We'll get to Jimmy Carter later. Where is America going?

A.—Under this Democrat Congress, it is going the way of the pharaohs of Egypt, the golden age of Greece, the Roman legions and the great colonial empires.

Q.—And that way is?

A.—Down into the unexplorable depths of the centuries.

Q.—That's rather a good phrase. How is this unutterable tragedy to be avoided?

A.—By the election of Gerald R. Ford of Michigan.

Q.—Anybody else?

A.—Oh yes, I forgot. Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas.

Q.—What do these two men have in common?

A.—They are both four-letter words, men of the Middle West and the Middle Ages.

Q.—No editorial comments, please. How do they propose to maintain the supremacy of Western civilization?

A.—By unifying the Republican conservatives, sweeping the nation from Michigan to Kansas, and appealing to the common sense of the American people.

Q.—For what purpose?

A.—To oppose moral anarchy, stamp out abortion, eliminate all busing, and, if necessary, all buses.

Q.—Anything else?

A.—By fighting inflation.

Q.—Where do they propose to fight it?

A.—From the snowy banks of Minnesota to the sandy plains of Georgia.

Q.—How do they propose to fight it?

A.—In two ways: tooth and nail.

Q.—Please name the three major threats to the peace, prosperity, and serenity of America today.

A.—Jimmy Carter of Georgia, Walter Mondale of Minnesots and the Democrat Congress.

Q.—Very good, but isn't ther a fourth major threat?

A.—Yes, but we rather playe him down in Kansas City: Hear Kissinger.

Q.—How was Mr. Carter de scribed in Kansas City?

A.—Do I have to answer that

Q.—Yes, but you may be dis creet.

A.—Fuzzy and inexperienced.

Q.—Anything else?

A.—Sort of a pious hypocrite a rich man in blue jeans, a shee in wolf's clothing, a mass of co tradictions, a quick-change artis and a shrewd politician who mig just take the South, the Nort the East, the West, the citie the suburbs, the . . .

Q.—Wait a minute, let's ke to the facts and skip the guesse What did they say in Kans City about the Congress?

A.—Under-financed and ove sexed.

Q.—Isn't that true of the who country?

A.—They didn't say.

Q.—How did the Republica describe themselves?

A.—As the party of peac prosperity, fiscal responsibili lower taxes, Lincoln, Teddy Roos velt, and Eisenhower.

Q.—What did they have to s about Harding, Coolidge, Hoov and Nixon?

A.—I don't seem to remem anything about them.

Q.—What do the Republica carry on their shoulders?

A.—The hopes and fears men and women everywhere.

Q.—And how do they reg this responsibility?

A.—As a sacred trust.

Q.—When did America emer from the valley of the shad into the glorious uplands of

A.—Two years ago when it a Ford in its future.

Q.—Precisely. Who ended t war in Vietnam, brought pr oners home, and vetoed m wild-spending schemes in t Democrat Congress than anybo else in the history of hum wickedness?

A.—The Republicans.

Q.—How then are the Rep licans to win in November?

A.—By closing ranks and jo ing hands with the Americ people who are wiser than Ji my Carter thinks they are.

Q.—What does Jimmy Car offer the American people?

A.—Peanuts!

Q.—Anything else?

A.—Softball in a hardball, bes ball world.

Q.—Is everything then really to date in Kansas City?

A.—It was until just the ot day.

The Dole Selection

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A Niagara of scorn has been poured on President Ford's choice of Bob Dole as his running mate. Equally, on the supposedly hugger-mugger way in which the selection was made.

But, in fact, the designation of Dole had a logic connected with the mood of the convention, polling information, the need to get the campaign rolling quickly, an unannounced withdrawal, and a curious reading of the Watergate issue. This is the story of what happened.

The President's leading political advisers met with him twice between Mr. Ford's nomination on the night of Wednesday, Aug. 18, and the designation of Dole in mid-morning of Aug. 19. The first meeting began after 2 a.m. Thursday and lasted until dawn. The second began about 9 a.m. and lasted till about 10:30.

Besides Mr. Ford, those present were: Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, Jack March and Richard Cheney of the White House staff, Sens. Robert Griffin of Michigan and John Tower of Texas, Stuart Spencer of the President Ford Committee, two veteran Republican warriors, Bryce Harlow and Melvin Laird, and Robert Teeter, the President's pollster.

From the beginning these sessions were highly colored by immediate circumstance. The Reaganite forces at the convention had become exceedingly restive, and were threatening to repudiate the President and drive through a candidate of their own choosing. The self-assertion of the Reaganites had provoked a hard mood among the Republican progressives.

So Mr. Ford had to come up with a candidate acceptable to both groups. "The President," as one participant in the meetings later put it, "had a political needle to thread."

Discussion at the outset centered around four persons. One was Howard Baker, the Tennessee senator who had given the keynote address and previously played a leading role in the Senate committee investigating the Watergate scandal. A second was William Ruckelshaus, a Catholic from Indiana who, as acting head of the FBI and deputy attorney general, probably had as much as any single person to do with the success of the Watergate investigation.

Then there was Anne Armstrong, a wealthy Texas lady who had served in the Nixon administration and is now ambassador to Britain. Finally Sen. Dole had quietly inserted his own name through the good offices of Bryce Harlow.

Polling data supplied by Mr. Teeter suggested that no vice-presidential candidate would add to Mr. Ford's chances. It was largely a question of finding the person who detracted least. Moreover, there was little chance of breaking Jimmy Carter's grip on the Southern states. Indeed, there were some signs of queasiness in that heartland of Republicanism, the farm belt. Finally, discussion developed the view that it was important to have a candidate who could hit the ground running, without having to make elaborate preparation for wl was bound to be a short campa due to start within a week.

At the first session, early the morning, no firm conclusi were reached. Several pers came away with the impress that Mr. Ruckelshaus was com out on top. He had progress support because of Waterg and since Gov. Reagan sounded Mr. Ruckelshaus for second spot on his own tic the conservatives could not widely supposed—oppose him he were chosen by Mr. Forc

But in the second session balance of opinion swung shar to Dole—chiefly because of advantages found with the oth candidates. A general recog tion that Watergate, no mat how clean the record of individual, was a black eye Republicans told against b Mr. Ruckelshaus and Sen. Bak Ruckelshaus was further wea ened because he had been o side the government for seve years and needed time to together a staff and reacqua himself with issues. As to M Armstrong, though her name k coming up, she had in fact tak herself out of the race in first days of the convent week.

Dole, unlike the others, pas the practical tests. He was known conservative, attractive the Reaganites. He enjoyed h standing in the shaky fa states. He had a going politi operation, and a proven rec as a gritty campaigner.

Hence Mr. Ford's decision the second session. My own fe ing is that, narrow as the tic may be in appeal, it is hard see, under the circumstanc how Ford could have done mu better.

—Letter—

Lebanon's Conflict

Fawaz Turki's article (IHT, Aug. 11) is wide off the mark in its appraisal of the origins of the conflict in Lebanon. His thesis is based on a Marxist vision of the Levant environment which I think simply does not apply. I believe that the conflict there has historical roots, which one may wish to forget, but which also cannot be ignored.

In addition, the conflict reflects what I believe is a world-wide current towards political and social identification with small ethnic or religious groupings, such as the Lebanese Christians, as contrasted to very large groups like the Arabs. This current will come to haunt much of the world in the years to come and is due to two irreversible, closely related trends. One is the increasing depersonalization of Man, and the second is the ever increasing population and homogeneity of this spaceship, the earth.

GEORGE KANAN.

Athens.

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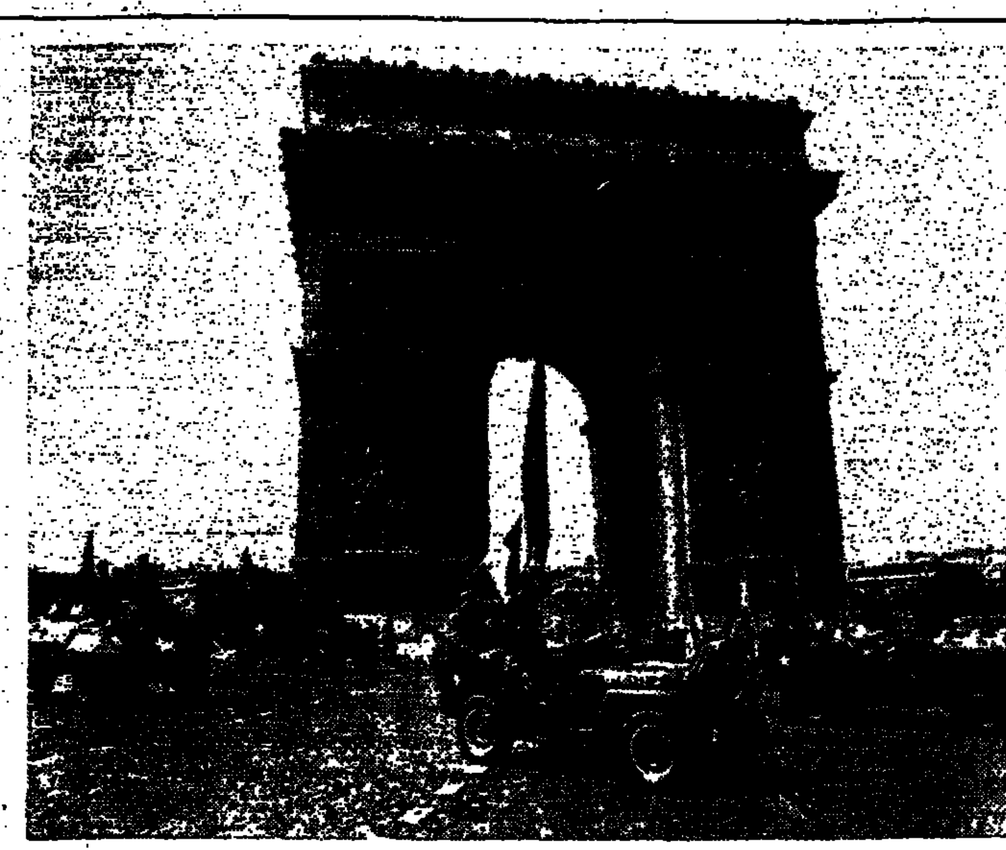

32 Years Later

rld War II allied
icles roll past the
de Triomphe and
n the Avenue
Champs Elysées
terday
celebrate
32d anniversary of
liberation of Paris.

AP

Conciliation Policy Seems Effective

tnam Expecting Benefits From Its Overtures to Neighbors

David A. Andelman

GKOK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—
rst phase of Vietnam's
lending with its neighbors
to be over, and Hanoi is
to reap some of the re-
both tangible and intan-
rom its conciliatory policy.

e last two months, it has
blished diplomatic relations
l five members of the As
n of Southeast Asian Na-
Indonesia, Singapore, Ma-
the Philippines and Thai-

ough there is still con-
le skepticism in the mem-
untries, Thailand in par-
there have been develop-
that seem likely to con-
the leaders in Hanoi that
re pursuing an effective

he conference of nonalign-
ions last week in Sri Lanka,
ietnamese Premier, Pham
ong, won an overwhelming
f the 85 participants urging
nited States to honor the
in peace accords by aiding
reconstruction of Vietnam.
gh it was only a rhetorical
7, the Vietnamese were
pleased to have it.

UN Aid Programs

nwhile, the United Nations
mbarked on a number of
ums of assistance, ranging
help by its Food and Agri-
e Organization to efforts to
le those displaced during
ar and to develop "new eco-
zones."

h early favorable indica-
Vietnam has begun to test
nternational financial and
ss community, beginning
he Asian Development Bank,
-interest development cred-
nd it is looking to non-
can state-owned oil con-
for possible exploitation of
fshore resources. Japanese
ss representatives are said
e begun to appear in Hanoi
meet a warm reception.

haps the most important
of Hanoi's policy is that
me seems to be past when
amese officials, full of blus-
d heat, issued ultimatums
omever they met, diplomats
usinessmen alike. Now they
king and bargaining and, it
appears, are making gains on a number of fronts.

The less belligerent stance seems to be having an impact in the rest of Indochina, as signaled by a sudden improvement this month in the relations between Laos and Thailand. That development may presage an easing of the economic dislocation brought about by Laos's blockade of the Mekong River.

Possible Motive

Western and Southeast Asian diplomats believe that a principal objective of Hanoi is to improve the prospects of some sort of rapprochement with the United States, which has set forth as a prerequisite for such a course the development of amicable relations between Vietnam and its non-Communist neighbors.

U.S. officials also emphasize the other principal prerequisite—Vietnam's full disclosure of the status of any U.S. servicemen still listed as missing there. But Hanoi officials are understood to want to wait until after the U.S. presidential election Nov. 2 before responding.

Unlike Cambodia, which is refusing to admit ambassadors, Vietnam is encouraging diplomats to set up shop. Thai diplomats were overjoyed when Vietnamese Foreign Ministry officials suggested a site in the Hanoi suburbs and urged Thailand to build a traditional-style house for its mission.

Malaysia had agreed to dispatch a team of technicians to assist Vietnam in re-establishing its rubber industry, once one of the world's largest.

Rubber Concord

Malaysia's Minister of Primary Industries, Musa Hitam, said in an interview that he would welcome Vietnam into a forthcoming rubber commodities and buffer stock agreement.

Asian Development Bank officials were surprised when a Vietnamese delegation, which turned up for the bank's annual meeting, hinted at willingness to discuss assumption of some of the liabilities of the old Saigon regime to restore Vietnam's credit.

A Thai Foreign Ministry official said that talks would begin soon to reopen Vietnam's airspace to foreign airliners en route from Bangkok to Hong Kong and Manila; at considerable loss of time they have been forced to detour around Indochina since the Communist victory last year.

yptian Church jects Ouster Ethiopia Cleric

ROBI, Aug. 25 (Reuters).
Coptic Church of Egypt
ld the All-Africa conference
urches that it will not par-
te in the consecration of
ew patriarch of the Ethiop-
rthodox Church, the con-
e said.

former patriarch, Abuna
los, was deposed in February
e Ethiopian provisional mil-
government and detained.
as accused of various crimes
ling misappropriation of re-
unds and illegal accumula-
of millions of dollars.

month, the Ethiopian
dox Church announced the
on of a 50-year-old monk,
Meleki Wolde-Mikael, as the
patriarch.

according to a conference
sman, Patriarch She-
a III of the Coptic Church
the Coptic Holy Synod con-
d the deposition of Patriarch
los to be "illegal and in-
n" and to have been carried
without judgment before the
Synod of the Ethiopian
odox Church."

A Correction

the Aug. 20 editions of the
national Herald Tribune a
credited to Reuters ap-
d on the nonaligned con-
ce in Colombo. The story
published quoted the word
aligned" and referred to the
erence as "so-called nonalign-
The Herald Tribune apolo-
to Reuters and regrets what
readers may have inter-
l as a slight.

Britain Issues Tight Curbs on Genetic Tests

LONDON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—Strict new controls on experiments in genetics in which the characteristics of one organism are transferred to another were set out today in a report by a British government working party.

The controls will be largely voluntary but it will be compulsory for scientists to notify health officials before undertaking such experiments.

Genetic engineering, by creating forms of life that do not exist in nature, can offer immense potential benefits in a variety of fields. These include, for example, the possibility of making common bacteria manufacture human insulin for diabetics or doing away with the need for fertilizer for plants.

But there are fears that the experiments could be dangerous. They might, for example, give a common germ that inhabits the human intestines the ability to cause cancer, or they might create new drug-resistant germs.

Safety Precaution

The government has already said it accepts the recommendations of the report in principle, including the setting up of a Genetic Manipulation Advisory Group to screen all such experiments and advise on safety precautions.

Chief among the proposals from the working party are that special "disabled" organisms should be created for such experiments and made widely available.

These viruses and bacteria would be able to live only under certain conditions that, if they escaped, they would be unlikely to find outside the laboratory. This should cut the risk of accidental infection of man, animals or plants.

The report said that experiments in genetic engineering should be encouraged "as an exciting and important new field of science that offers great potential benefit."

The appointment of a new advisory committee will allow scientists a freer hand to conduct genetic-engineering experiments under the new controls than they have had for the last two years. Scientists themselves had decided to hold off temporarily on such experiments because of the possible risks involved.

Turks Open Fire At Greek Cypriots

NICOSIA, Aug. 25 (AP).—Turkish forces opened fire on Greek-Cypriot positions in Nicosia for three hours today but caused no casualties or damage, official sources reported.

They said the shooting was all along the seven-mile "Green Line" that separates the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot parts of the city. The Turks used machine guns on the Greek-Cypriot positions, which did not fire back, the sources said.

Greek-Cypriot forces facing Turkish positions in Nicosia were placed on alert and the government complained to the United Nations observer force stationed here, the sources said.

French to Raise Income Taxes to Pay Farmer Aid

PARIS, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The French Cabinet announced today that it will increase income taxes to help finance emergency aid to drought-stricken farmers.

Government officials said aid under the plan will total about 2.2 billion francs ($444 million).

A government spokesman said the lowest income earners would be exempted from the tax bill, which, he said, would be submitted for approval to parliament upon its reconvening this fall.

The aid scheme was the final legislative act passed by the outgoing Cabinet of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who resigned today.

Bonn Acts on Aid

BONN, Aug. 25 (UPI).—The Cabinet today decided on a 60-million-mark ($23.8 million) aid program for the drought-damaged agricultural and forestry industry.

The program will provide aid to any business that can show that it lost 30 per cent of its income through the months-long heat wave over West Germany this summer. The government estimated the number of farmers affected at about 55,000.

Pope Asks Unity In Church Before Bishop's Defiance

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 25 (AP).—Pope Paul VI made an appeal for church unity today four days before a gesture of disobedience planned by the Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, a French prelate.

The Pope told 10,000 persons in his weekly public audience that it was his "duty to preserve from ruin the 2,000-year-old building of the church."

When Archbishop Lefebvre ignored a papal order to stop ordaining priests in his seminary at Ecône, Switzerland, the Vatican last month suspended him from his priestly functions.

In defiance, the 70-year-old prelate plans to celebrate mass in Lille, France, Sunday in the old Latin rite.

The Pope said: "We will call once again on the goodwill of him who professes to be child of the church, that he should not give in to the fashion of systematic challenge."

UPI.

Eyvind Johnson

Eyvind Johnson, Nobel Literature Laureate, Dies

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Swedish author Eyvind Johson, 76, co-winner of the 1974 Nobel Prize for literature, died today in a hospital after a long illness.

Mr. Johnson, a member of the 18-seat Swedish Academy of Letters since 1957, made his debut as a novelist in 1924 with the book, "The Four Strangers."

A largely self-educated novelist, he wrote 44 books, only three of which were translated into English. He best-known work in English is "Return to Ithaca," the "Odyssey" retold as a modern novel.

During World War II, Mr. Johnson wrote a series of anti-Nazi stories. Later works were mainly based on history, yet with an eye on current political and moral questions.

Mr. Johnson's Nobel citation was for his "narrative art, far seeing in lands and ages, in the service of freedom." He shared the award with his countryman, Harry Martinsson.

Mr. Johson was best known in Sweden for the "Olof" series, four autobiographical books based on his harsh youth as a lumberjack and odd-job worker in northern Sweden. It was also filmed by director Jan Troell.

Laos Fails to Celebrate A Buddhist Holy Day

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—The Marxist authorities of Laos yesterday failed to commemorate the traditional Laotian Buddhist all-saints day—the first time in 29 years that the anniversary has not been officially celebrated.

But Monday some 20,000 soldiers, workers and members of the country's revolutionary provincial assemblies and local governments attended a ceremony here to commemorate the first anniversary of the Pathet Lao's takeover of the Vientiane municipality.

WAVERLEY ROOT

Fenugreek: For Curry, Cattle and Mothers

I do not know whether you are likely nowadays to be greeted in a Middle Eastern street (necessarily in Arabic) with the phrase, "May you tread in peace the soil where helbeh grows!" I suspect it has become old-fashioned. What is helbeh (or helba, as you may find it spelled in Africa? Why, fenugreek. What is fenugreek? "Very small red-brown seeds with a pleasant bitter flavor and a currylike aroma," explains "Middle Eastern Cooking," of the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series.

To me the seeds look yellow with a hint of green, but after all there are about 55 species of fenugreek and we may have been looking at different ones. I would also be inclined to turn this description around and say that curry has a fenugreeklike aroma. That strong and somewhat acrid smell of curry powder, not always pleasant to Western nostrils, and its taste rather coarse, by European standards, are accounted for chiefly by fenugreek seeds, almost never omitted from curries.

No Odor

This extravagantly exotic flavor of fenugreek provides, no doubt, one of the reasons this vegetable or herb or spice has never spread westward from its long-held territory, India, the Near East, and North and East Africa; yet curiously enough the seeds in their natural state have next to no odor at all. They acquire some when dried, a little more when ground and a final increment when heated.

Fenugreek seeds have other disadvantages for the impatient labor-saving Westerner. They are indeed small, 2,500 to the ounce, which creates problems both in harvesting and in cooking. They are also so hard that they cannot be ground in a mortar. In India they are crushed against stone. In the West, standard electric kitchen mixers are powerless against them; a special poppyseed grinder will do the trick, if you happen to have one handy, but how many households are equipped to grind poppyseeds? The West does nevertheless absorb some fenugreek without knowing it. Despite a flavor which, as glimpsed in curry, would seem to rule it out for such purposes, it is used in combination with other ingredients to simulate the flavor of maple or, even more improbably, vanilla.

The exact place of origin of fenugreek is in dispute, but personally I would cast my vote for the Middle East, as the likeliest. The ancient Romans cultivated it and indicated the direction from which they had it by giving it the name we still use today: "Fenugreek" means "Greek hay." (Scientists call it Trigonella foenum-graecum, Trigonella, "little triangle," presumably referring to the shape of its flowers, though Linnaeus does not seem to have explained why he so named it.) Fenugreek is still hay in North Africa, where it is mowed for fodder, and indeed in the only home it has in the New World, so far as I know, California, the very small acreage sowed is used chiefly for green manure.

That the Romans called fenugreek "hay" seems a little strange if it was the seeds they ate for food, the form in which fenugreek is most widely consumed today. They may have been thinking of it primarily as a medicine used externally in poultices, for which the leaves could have been more convenient (but fenugreek-seed flour is still employed in poultices today in fenugreek country).

At the time of the Crusades, most European monasteries stocked fenugreek in their apothecaries, for it was esteemed as a general tonic and was prescribed specifically for "laziness of the blood," which we may guess meant circulatory disorders. Gerard's "Herball" reported at the end of the 16th century that colewort juice "being applied with the pouder of Fennugreeke, taketh away the paine of the gout." Fenugreek may have been known to the English as medicine, but it never impressed them as a food. The word "fenugreek," borrowed from the French fenugrec, entered the English language in the 14th century but fenugreek as a food has not reached the British Isles yet, except when imported in ready-mixed curry powders.

Medicine

Fenugreek has often been considered more important as a medicine than as a food, and it is still used medically today. Flour ground from its mucilaginous seeds is used in poultices for boils and abscesses or is taken internally to relieve inflammation of the digestive tract; it is classed as a resolvent flour, meaning that it has the property of dispersing inflammatory or other lesions. It is most used today, however, in veterinary medicine, for which it is the principal ingredient of conditioning powders for cattle and horses.

Though the seeds are the more important form of fenugreek for food, the leaves are not wholly neglected. Both leaves and pods from young plants are eaten in India as vegetables, or used as pot herbs. The Ivory Coast eats the leaves of a plant called samba, which may or may not be a form of fenugreek. It seems to have no name in European languages, though it is sometimes referred to in English, disdainfully, as "spinach." One taxonomist has baptized it Trigonella occulta, which indicates that he thinks it is fenugreek, but other scientists have classified it differently, and Linnaeus is not available to arbitrate.

Fenugreek seeds, small though they are, are pulses—members, that is, of the pea-bean group of leguminous grains; you can call them peas if you want without risking serious criticism. They grow in graceful slender curving pods with a beak at the end. Ethiopia, which calls fenugreek abish, is the greatest consumer of these tiny grains, cooked as vegetables for their own sake; they are among the country's half-dozen most important foods of this type, the others being broad beans, sword beans, peas, chick-peas and lentils. Nursing mothers increase their intake of fenugreek, for it is believed to promote the production of milk, an opinion shared in Egypt; after all, 100 grams of fenugreek seeds contain a generous 180 milligrams of calcium. In North Africa, particularly in Tunisia, flour made from fenugreek seeds is used for putting on weight: 100 grams give 335 calories and include 139 grams of proteins, plus 5.2 grams of fats.

In this century, when the Yemenite Jews returned to Israel, they brought fenugreek with them, using it to flavor sauces. In Egypt, fenugreek flour is often added to cornmeal to make bread. Fenugreek is cultivated in southern Europe, throughout North Africa (especially in the region around Fez, but there chiefly for medicinal uses), in the Middle East, and, of course, in Pakistan and India, where it is called methi in Hindi, and is used in chutneys as well as curries. Except as has been noted otherwise above, the normal use of the seeds is as a condiment, employed sparingly.

(c) 1976 Waverley Root

To 'Remarry'

No Divorce, but Brazilians Find a Way

By Mery Galanternick

RIO DE JANEIRO (NYT).—Lea Tavora, a 38-year-old Brazilian psychologist, has been separated from her husband for years and is living with Schmil Ochs, who is separated from his wife.

Each has a daughter by previous marriage. They have a son born out of wedlock.

For Mrs. Tavora and many thousands of Brazilians, Argentines and other Latin Americans whose countries refuse to recognize divorce and remarriage, the formation of new families has created few legal problems and little social stigma.

"When I first decided to move to Schmil's apartment eight years ago, I wanted to give the appearance of being even more married than other women," said Mrs. Tavora. "But now even if there were such a thing as divorce, I would be in no hurry to get one. That piece of paper makes no difference to me."

"Desquites"—as legal separations are called in Brazil—and illegal second marriages have become an accepted part of life among the middle and upper class in this largest Roman Catholic country in the world.

Desquites are still largely confined to the so-called "liberal professions"—that is, families with heads of household who are lawyers, architects, doctors accountants and entrepreneurs.

But even the military, a bastion of social conservatism, has not proved immune to the rising wave of separations, particularly in the aftermath of the 1964 military takeover that has brought officers into increasing touch with civilian society.

The social columns of the leading newspapers regularly carry items on illegal second marriages and even on dinner parties commemorating these unions.

Last year, there were about 9,000 desquites in Rio de Janeiro alone, a 30 per cent increase over the figure for 1974. Separation, which is most prevalent among couples in their 30s and 40s, usually is by mutual consent on grounds of incompatibility.

A couple can become legally separated within a week after petitioning a court. The bureaucracy is such that it takes at least 30 days, however, to obtain a marriage license.

Although politicians have been struggling for 75 years to legalize divorce and have met steadfast resistance from the church and conservative sentiment, there are many legal protections for unlawful second marriages.

A separated woman who forms another family may be considered a concubine in the eyes of the law, but at the same time she has almost the same rights as a legal wife—including inheritance, accident insurance, the right to use her companion's name, and alimony should she separate again. Moreover, children born technically out of wedlock in illegal second marriages are considered legitimate.

The fact that the job market has opened up so considerably in recent years, particularly for professionals, has provided an important cushion for women.

24 Hours

Vera Mata Machado, a lawyer, legally arranged her own separation within 24 hours early last year. Living in a spacious four-room apartment in a middle-class Rio suburb, she supports her three children, works in a family court and shares an office with her former husband.

"I never had any problems being separated," she said. "Everything remains the same, I see my old friends, I go everywhere I want, and I have no problems with my parents."

New 'Sugar' Test May Help Millions Who Have Diabetes

By Bayard Webster

NEW YORK (NYT).—A new method of measuring the amounts of sugar in human blood has been developed by a group of medical researchers working at Rockefeller University here.

The technique, based on measurements of the levels of one type of hemoglobin in the blood, is expected to provide a more accurate system of monitoring the effectiveness of therapy in victims of diabetes, a disease that afflicts about 2 per cent of the world's population.

[The World Health Organization does not keep tabs on people who have noncommunicable diseases. But, in 1941, according to WHO 18,459 West Germans died of diabetes. In 1972, it killed 8,142 French.]

The new procedure, according to the researchers, also holds out the hope that it may eventually be possible to pinpoint more precisely the relationship between diabetes and its secondary life-threatening complications, such as kidney, heart, eye and vascular ailments, which occur more often in diabetics than in nondiabetics.

The results of the scientists' research, conducted on five hospitalized diabetics and 30 diabetic outpatients, are described in the latest issue of the New England Journal of Medicine. A supportive editorial accompanies the report.

Diabetes, known in its most common form as diabetes mellitus, can produce weakness, weight loss, fatigue and excessive urination, depending on its severity. These symptoms are caused by a chronic metabolic disorder in which the body's ability to break down and metabolize sugar in the blood is impaired or lost, usually because of a hormonal insulin deficiency.

Therapy consists of insulin injections in the more severe cases and, in less severe cases, oral doses of chemicals that control the symptoms of abnormal amounts of sugar in the blood. The type and amount of therapy depend on regular monitoring of blood sugar levels.

Aware that recent laboratory studies had shown that concentrations of one type of hemoglobin (that part of the blood that transports oxygen from the lungs to the body tissues) increased significantly in the diabetic state, the researchers found that blood sugar levels caused changes in the levels of the hemoglobin component.

Thus, if a patient's therapy was altered to further lower his blood sugar levels, a proportionate reduction in the hemoglobin component occurred.

In addition, the researchers noted that the hemoglobin levels changed at a relatively slow rate, indicating that the quantity of the hemoglobin component mounted slowly over a period of weeks as it developed in the blood, reaching its quantitative level according to its average environment.

Thus, a single measurement of hemoglobin level reflected the mean amount of sugar in the blood and reflected the degree of diabetic control a patient had achieved for the previous weeks or months.

This quality of the hemoglobin fraction—maintaining its level according to the mean amount of sugar in the blood—would enable physicians to order relatively infrequent measurements of hemoglobin to determine whether a patient was maintaining the proper diabetic control.

In addition, the researchers said, the use of the new technique should provide an objective and more comprehensive assessment of the way diabetics metabolize blood sugar. This, in turn, should make it possible to note more precisely the correlation between sugar metabolism rates in diabetics and the development of secondary complications and illnesses.

Dr. Charles Peterson of Rockefeller University, co-leader of the research group, said arrangements for a prospective study of diabetics, using the team's new methods, were already under way.

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PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY OF MEKNES

INTERNATIONAL OFFER NOTICE

The Provincial Agricultural Authority of MEKNES is soliciting international bids for a project concerning the agricultural development of the El Hajeb district, financed by a loan from the Association Internationale de Developpement (I.D.A.), for pre-selection of firms allowed to tender for the project of remembering and agrarian reforms of the DIR sector on 30,000 ha.

All firms of these countries that are members of the Banque Mondiale and the Association Internationale de Developpement, and Switzerland, are welcome to take part in this competition.

Interested firms are invited to ask for technical documents that will give the outlines of the project and the general conditions for participation to:

Monsieur le Directeur Provincial de l'Agriculture,
Service de l'Equipement Rural, Place Abdelaziz,
Immeuble des Eaux et Forêts, MEKNES (Maroc).

The bids must be sent by registered mail and conforming to the rules of participation to the above address before September 30th, 1976, noon.

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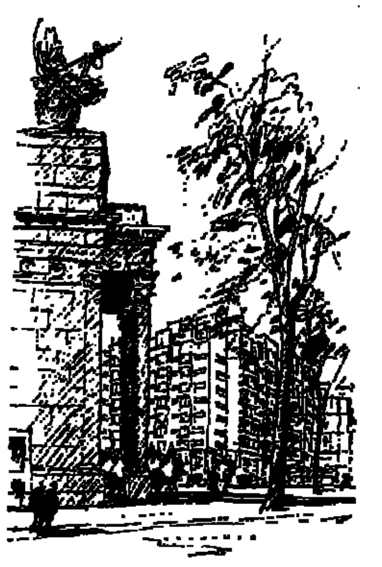

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 25

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
36⅞	22⅝	ACF Ind1.80	8	16	33⅝	33	33	— ⅝
4	1⅝	AJ Indust	5	19	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
24⅞	15⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	10	106	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	12¾	APLCorp 1	5	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
60⅞	47¾	ARASv 1.20	14	92	53	52½	53	+ ¾
33	12⅝	ASALtd .80		590	14½	13½	14½	+ ⅝
11¾	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	55	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
53½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	342	49¼	48½	49	+ ⅝
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	12	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	5	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12⅞	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		16	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
13½	7¾	Addressog	9	31	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	7¼	AdvInv .18e		113	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
33⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	965	31⅝	30½	31¼	+ ¼
14⅝	9⅞	Ahmans .22	5	20	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	20	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
39¾	35½	AirProd .20	16	58	35¾	35⅛	35¼	— ⅝
13⅞	11	AirbnFrt .50	12	26	13	12¾	13	— ⅛
34⅝	17¼	AircoInc 1.15	7	160	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	
25¾	17	Akzona 1.20	10	7	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
15⅝	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 8.28		z20	86	86	86	+ ⅝
27½	11⅝	AlaskIn .30e	5	47	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
21¾	14	AlbanyIn .72	11	5	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	14	20	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
23⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	8	8	19⅞	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
30⅞	19⅛	AlcanAlu .40	86	298	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
19½	14¼	AlcoStd .72	5	49	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
23	21⅞	AlconLb .28	19	42	23⅝	23	23	— ½
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs .36e	4	120	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	7½	AllegCo .15e	23	22	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	26	34	33¾	34	— ¼
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		9	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¾
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	56	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
20	9¾	AllenGrp .60	6	84	13½	13	13½	— ⅜
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	97	38	37¼	37⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	7	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	AlldProd .60		20	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
59¾	43¼	AlldStr 1.80	6	44	44¼	44	44	
6	2¼	AlldSupmkt		32	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	17⅝	AllisChal .60	7	179	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
9¾	6¼	AllrtAut .60	5	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11	6½	AlphaP Ind	12	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58½	38½	Alcoa 1.40	27	371	56⅝	55⅞	56½	— ½
41½	33¾	AmalSug .38	3	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	71	54¼	53½	54¼	+ ½
146	115	Amax pf5.25		8	131	129⅝	131	— 1
59¾	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		21	55	54⅝	55	
22¾	11⅝	AMBAC .80	7	44	20	19¾	19⅞	⅜
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
37½	29½	Amrc pf 2.60		20	34½	34	34	— ¾
24¾	16⅝	AHess .30b	6	325	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
57⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		33	51¾	50⅝	51¾	+ ¾
21¼	13¾	AAirFilt .48	8	18	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Am Airlin	18	200	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅞	Amcord .36	7	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
15⅝	11¾	AmBaker 1	4	5	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
43½	38⅛	ABrnds 2.80	8	57	40⅞	40⅝	40¾	
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
39⅞	18⅞	AmBdcst .80	23	35	35½	34¾	35½	+ ¼
12¾	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
36½	20⅝	AmCan 2.20	7	76	35¼	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	21	ACan pf 1.75		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3	⅛	AmCen Mtg		7	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	AmCredit .26e	5	395	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	21½	ACyan 1.50	9	493	26⅝	26¼	26½	
11	7¾	AmDistil		23	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	x36	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
23¼	20⅞	AmElPw 2	9	337	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	6	28	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		z60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅝	2¼	AmFinSys		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96a		18	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		25	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅛	AGnIns .68	7	65	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	21¾	A GInpf 1.80		17	25¼	25	25	— ¼
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	4	35	15¼	[illegible]	15¼	
37¾	31⅛	AmHome 1	20	763	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+ ¼
37¾	29½	AmHosp .40	21	236	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10⅞	5⅞	A Medicl .12	8	40	10⅛	9⅞	10	
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp .10	5	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ¼
7¾	4⅝	Am Motors	7	196	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
37½	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	67	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅝	AmSeat .40	6	6	10	10	10	
14	8⅛	AShip 1.07t	5	55	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
28¼	16¾	AmStand 1.30	7	40	26⅛	24¾	25⅝	— ½
78½	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		3	73½	73	73	— 1¼
8¼	6⅛	AmSteril .30	12	23	6½	6⅜	6½	
33	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	19	29	28¾	29	
60⅞	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	x3353	59⅞	58⅝	59	+ ½
63⅝	55	AmT&Tpf 4		2068	63	62⅝	63	+
47⅝	43¾	ATT pfA3.64		28	47	46¾	47	+ ½
48¾	45	ATT pfB3.74		283	48	47⅝	47¾	+ ¼
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	6	7	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
14¾	12½	AW SpF 1.25		z110	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
19¼	15	Ameron 1	6	4	15½	15⅜	15½	
10¼	5½	AmesD .12e	4	16	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	8	10	22½	22½	22½	
19⅞	14⅞	AmfacInc 1	6	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	35	206	32⅜	32⅛	32¼	— ½
12	8½	Ampco .40a	7	57	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¾	Ampex Corp	12	87	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
3⅛	1¼	Amrep Corp		133	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
51⅞	36½	Amstar 2.70	4	11	41	40⅞	41	+ ⅛
9	7⅝	Amstr pf .68		3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
46⅝	34	Amsted 2	7	19	43¾	43¼	43½	— ⅛
8	4⅞	Amtel .32	6	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29½	17⅛	Anacond .40		112	28⅛	28	28⅛	— ⅛
32⅜	22⅞	AnchrH 1.40	7	32	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¾
45¾	35¼	AndCly 1.60	8	16	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
8¼	5¾	Angelica .16	8	72	5¾	5½	5½	— ¼
10½	6¾	Anixter .20	5	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
12⅞	8⅛	AnsulCo .53t		4	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
19½	10¼	Apache .50	6	26	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	23⅞	Apco Oil	177	21	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Apeco Corp		19	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
84½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z20	82¼	82¼	82¼	
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	13	34	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	9¾	ArcataN .52	6	21	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
28	22½	ArcatN pf 2		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ½
31⅛	20½	ArchDan .20	10	336	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	
6	3¼	Arctic Enlr	9	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Aristar		3	2⅜	2	2⅜	
17¾	15	ArizPSv 1.36	7	135	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
111½	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		z10	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ½
14⅝	6	ArkBest .35		7	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	25	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		87	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
5⅞	4¼	Armada Cp	10	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	
35½	26¾	Armco 1.80	9	114	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ¼
32⅝	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	306	26	25⅝	25⅞	
21¾	15	ArmRu .80	3	9	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
17⅝	12⅞	AroCorp 1	7	2	16⅝	16	16⅝	
16	9⅝	Arvin .26e	5	147	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
27½	25¾	ArvinIn pf 2		5	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ¼
20	13⅛	Asarco .80	25	86	16½	16¼	16⅜	
29⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	5	170	25⅝	24¾	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	9	20	31¼	30¾	31	+ ¼
14⅞	8¾	Athlone .60	5	56	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	
107⅞	81	AtlRich 3.20	12	412	99⅝	99	99⅝	— ⅛
51¼	50¼	AtlRch wi		22	50¼	50	50	— ⅜
176½	137	AtlRch pf 3		2	168	167½	168	— ¾
49	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z760	48⅝	47½	48⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	3¾	Atlas Corp	9	62	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
67¼	54¼	AtlRc pf 2.80		99	62¼	61¾	62	+ ¼
35½	30⅝	Auto Data	26	58	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
7⅝	4⅛	Autmind .24	5	8	6⅝	6	6⅝	
15	4½	Avco Corp	2	90	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
1⅞	9-16	AvcoCp wt		16	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		21	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅛	AveryInt .36	32	11	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	6	70	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	10⅛	AvnetInc .60	7	176	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
43¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.80	17	548	45¾	44⅞	45¾	+ ⅜

B

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev Close
36¾	18¼	BabckWil 1	8	87	34	33½	33¾	— ½
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	4	54	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
12¼	8⅞	BakerIn .24	7	48	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
54	40⅛	BakrIntl .42	14	16	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	6	7	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	6	13	21	20¾	21	— ⅜
21⅜	11⅜	BallyMf .02e	12	64	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	
26	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	90	25¾	25⅜	25½	— ¼

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1976

lks Are Set German an to Italy

e Reports Gap rade Is Wider

N, Aug. 25 (AP).—The Cab- uthorized the Bundesbank to begin negotiations with ank of Italy on a new n loan to replace the $2- credit that falls due next government spokesman Gruenewald said.

Cabinet agreed that Italy the extension of the two- ld credit to overcome its nued domestic and foreign lties."

cially central bank presi- Karl Klasen, who attended binet meeting, was empow- o liquidate the old credit egotiate a new one of un- ed value.

Mr. Gruenewald noted that t the negotiations involve tension of the 1974 credit therefore, do not conflict Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's statement that any further s to Italy should be granted multilateral rather than al basis.

Bundesbank lent the Bank ly $2 billion in September, for two years against the ty of Italian gold reported- lued at $119.20 an ounce— ximately 80 per cent of the t value at the time. Italy $500 million of the loan 975, but reborrowed that nt earlier this year.

ause the price of gold has ed in the meantime, Mr. ewald indicated that Italy would have to put up a r amount of gold as securi-

Rome today it was officially nced that Italy's trade ce deficit amounted to 3.1 n lire ($3.7 billion) in the half of this year, nearly times the deficit of 1.1 tril- lire in the like 1975 period.

e trade deficit in June this totaled 487.2 billion lire, than double the June, deficit of 204 billion lire.

e deficit for the January- period resulted from imports .85 trillion lire against ex- of 13.78 trillion lire.

ports rose 45 per cent from previous year. Exports rose per cent.

e deficit from oil imports nted for 3.13 billion lire in irst half of this year against l deficit of 2.14 billion lire year before.

ly had a trade surplus with 27 out of 71 countries listed artners. In the first half 975, Italy showed a surplus ade with 15 more countries. ly's trade position worsened usly with oil suppliers, es- lly with Libya, where the n trade surplus of 98 billion last year compared with a t of 350 billion lire now.

ce of Gold Drops $103.50 an Ounce

NDON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).— price of gold dropped a fur- $1.30 an ounce to $103.50 in c and very nervous trading y.

alers said news that the In- ational Monetary Fund will eed with its next auction in weeks under a changed edure was already largely unted. But they said the 's decision to publish names dders with the auction result encouraging for the market. ain banks and institutions h might have been inclined to ain from bidding because of s present instability would ess likely to do so if their entions were to be made pub- they reasoned.

Canadian Cellulose Company Limited

H.F. HUFF

e appointment of Herschell F. ff, Vice President, International lp Marketing, as Senior Vice esident, Pulp Marketing, is nounced by Mr. Ronald Gross, esident and Chief Executive Of- cer of Canadian Cellulose Com- ny, Limited.

this position, Mr. Huff assumes rect responsibility for the com- ny's global pulp marketing ogram.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RCA Sets Reserves to Cover Loss

RCA says it is establishing a $20-million reserve during the third quarter to reflect an estimated loss on the possible sale of two British food companies. Oriel Foods Ltd. and Morris & David Jones Ltd. were operating profitably but RCA management believes they do not fit into the company's long-term foreign business objectives. Establishment of the $20-million reserve would mean that earnings for the third quarter would probably be substantially the same as the $32.8 million, or 42 cents a share, earned in the third quarter of last year. Excluding the effect of this special provision, RCA expects revenues and operating profit of the corporation in the third quarter "will materially exceed 1975 levels, although the percentage improvement from last year is not expected to match the 100-per-cent profit increase during the first half of 1976."

National Semiconductor Silent

National Semiconductor Corp. refuses to comment on a published report that it is building a large-scale computer to equal the 370-158 of International Business Machines Corp. The report, in Electronic News, also says Itel Corp. is negotiating with National Semiconductor to market the computer. A National spokesman says the company is working on computer projects, but that any such projects would "not have a material impact on our near-term future." He adds that the company does not "necessarily have a commitment to get into the computer business" and observes that the report was "far overdramatized." An Itel spokesman says his company "definitely is not denying the story but we prefer not to comment before the fact," adding that it is "safe to assume" that plans would be announced later this year.

Volvo Cuts Output for U.S. Market

Volvo will cut back car production for the U.S. market from October because of falling demand. A company spokesman declines to say now such production would be reduced, but adds that the cutback is likely to continue through the first half of 1977. The spokesman stresses the reduction would be temporary, and says it would have no effect on the Volvo plant being built in Virginia. Volvo sold 20,560 cars in the United States in the first half of this year compared with a record 33,275 in the first six months of 1975. The cutback will affect Volvo factories in Sweden and Belgium.

Morgan Guaranty, Citibank Policy Differs

U.S. Mutual Funds Sell Stocks, Banks Buy

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The nation's mutual funds and the trust departments of commercial banks moved in somewhat different directions in their management of money in the second quarter of the year.

The mutual funds sold more stocks than they purchased in the quarter, while banks bought more than they sold.

According to Computer Directions Advisers, a Maryland-based firm that keeps track of both types of institutional investors, the mutual funds sold $3.3 billion of stock in the quarter ended June 30 while purchasing $2.7 billion.

Bank trust departments bought $3.4 billion of stock, double the $1.7 billion they sold.

The $6 billion of purchases and sales by the 396 investment companies surveyed by Computer Directions amounted to 14 per cent of the market value of their shares. By contrast, the $5.1 billion of commercial-bank trust department purchases and sales equalled only 4 per cent of the $124 billion of stocks that they are husbanding.

The reports of Computer Directions indicated that the banks were purchasing the stocks that the mutual funds were selling. The funds sold Exxon, Burroughs, General Motors, Ford Motor and Dow Chemical; the banks purchased them all.

The funds and the banks both liked American Telephone and Du Pont. The funds purchased International Business Machines, while the banks sold the shares, on balance.

At the end of the quarter, the dozen top holdings in mutual fund portfolios were IBM, Exxon, AT&T, Digital Equipment, GM, Kodak, Philip Morris, Burroughs, Ford, Monsanto, Union Carbide and Dow Chemical.

Morgan, Citibank Differ

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP-DJ).—A lot of ground still separates the different stock market paths being taken by Morgan Guaranty Trust and Citibank, two of the *largest managers* of others' investments.

The latest data indicates Citibank has blunted somewhat its appetite for traditional growth stocks at about the same time that Morgan has been completing a massive switch out of growth stocks and into basic industry issues.

Analysis of the second-quarter transactions indicates that Morgan has strikingly broadened its investment activity by substantially increasing its holdings of aerospace, trucking, airline, railroad, coal, bank and machinery stocks in the quarter.

Citibank continued to be a fairly large buyer of growth stocks, as it has been for 18 months, but it also moved into some cyclical stocks, particularly chemicals. Its purchase of 982,107 shares of Dow Chemical in the quarter far outpaced any of its other purchases.

There were more than 40 newcomers to Morgan's portfolio, including one of its largest purchases—517,000 shares of Boeing—while Citibank added only four new stocks—Arlen Realty, Jerrico, New England Gas and Vestaur Securities.

Morgan expanded its aerospace holdings via purchases of Martin Marietta, General Dynamics, McDonnell Douglas, United Technologies, Northrop and Rockwell. In the coals, it bought Eastern Gas & Fuel, National Mine Service and Pittston. Morgan was also a buyer of Leaseway, Yellow Freight, U.S. Truck Lines and Roadway Express among the truckers; Burlington Northern, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific in the rails; and BankAmerica, Chemical New York, Continental Illinois, National City Corp., Pittsburgh National, Mellon National and Southern Bancorp in the bank group.

Citibank was *still buying* a number of glamour issues heavily in the quarter, including 781,518 shares of American Home Products, almost as much as Morgan sold.

Other large purchases included: Burroughs, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, General Mills, Beatrice Foods, Chesebrough-Pond's, Digital Equipment, Honeywell, Kresge, Eli Lilly, McDonald's, Minnesota Mining, Penney, Procter & Gamble, Schering Plough and Weyerhaeuser.

Israelis Devalue Pound

TEL AVIV, Aug. 25 (AP).—Israel devalued its pound by 1.6 per cent yesterday to make the new rate about 8.25 pounds to the dollar. The previous rate, 8.12 to the dollar, was set on July 18. The latest adjustment of the pound's value is the 15th in a series of small devaluations that have cut its value against the dollar by about half since November, 1974.

U.S. Firms' Investment Abroad Increases 12 Per Cent in Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—*U.S. direct investment* overseas rose 12 per cent in 1975 to $133.2 billion, following a 15-per-cent increase in 1974, the Commerce Department reported today.

Net capital outflows to foreign affiliates fell 18 per cent, however, to $6.3 billion, reflecting the recession which reduced both affiliates' need for funds and the U.S. parents' ability or willingness to supply them.

Reinvested earnings rose 5 per cent to $8.2 billion. There was a rise in reinvested earnings of petroleum companies—due partly to dividend payment postponements—while there was a decline in reinvested earnings of manufacturing affiliates.

Direct investment is defined as the net book value of investors' equity in, and outstanding loans to, foreign affiliates. Direct investment is ownership of 10 per cent or more of a foreign affiliate.

The department said balance-of-payments income from overseas direct investment totaled $9.5 billion, a fall of 47 per cent which was primarily concentrated in the petroleum industry as producing countries took larger *stakes in these affiliates.*

Total U.S. investment in the developed countries rose to $91.14 billion in 1975 from $83.21 billion. Direct investment in Canada rose to $31.16 billion from $28.4 billion and investment in Europe rose to $49.62 billion from $44.78 billion.

U.K. Companies Report Increase In Their Profit

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Pre-tax profits of De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. rose 75.5 per cent in the half year ended June 30, the company reported today.

Earnings totaled 250.8 million rand ($175.6 million), up from 142.9 million rand in the first half last year.

The company set an interim *dividend of 12.5 South African* cents, up from 8 cents.

In another report today, Slough Estates Ltd. said its net profit in the first half rose to £1.6 million from £1.3 million a year earlier.

The property company set an interim dividend of 0.75 pence versus 0.625 pence and said it expects an increase in earnings for the year.

Price Increase Is Set by GM

DETROIT, Aug. 25 (AP).—General Motors Corp. said today suggested retail prices for its 1977 car models will increase an average of $269, or 5.8 per cent, over comparable 1976 prices.

GM chairman Thomas Murphy said dealers' introductory wholesale prices will rise an average of $216, the same amount as a year ago.

He said the base-car increases at both wholesale and retail levels will average 5.8 per cent. The percentage includes the new full-size and luxury models GM will introduce next month, he said. Option prices will increase an average of 6.2 per cent, Mr. Murphy said.

Mr. Murphy said the suggested retail price increases will range from $23 on the Oldsmobile Starfire to $708 on the Cadillac Seville.

The other major auto makers, Ford and Chrysler, have not announced price increases, but they traditionally follow the lead of GM and spokesmen have indicated unofficially that the price increases would range around 6 per cent.

GM also said it expects its 1977-model cars to average 18.3 miles a gallon, a 10-per-cent increase from the 16.6 miles a gallon averaged by 1976 models.

E. M. Estes, president, attributed the improved fuel economy largely to its redesigned full-size models, which have been reduced sharply in size and weight.

Detroit's auto makers are confident that strong underlying demand for new cars will overwhelm any consumer resistance.

"Pricing just doesn't seem to be the problem it was last year," one Big Three executive says.

GM Report Gives Boost To Wall St.

Price Rise Is First In Past Six Sessions

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (IHT).—Encouraging news from General Motors, often described as the bellwether of the nation's economy, helped lift the stock market into the plus column for the first time in six sessions.

The automaker revised upward its capital spending plans for 1977, and also forecast industry new-car sales, including imports, at 11.25 million for the same period, compared with 10 million in 1976.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 7.90 points to 970.83. It was off almost 4 points early in the session, and up 5.07 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues outdistanced decliners by about 805 to about 555. Volume totaled 17.4 million shares, compared with 16.74 million yesterday.

Stocks appeared to be rallying even before the GM announcement, but analysts said there was no doubt that GM was most instrumental in the market's turnaround.

For most of the last week the market had been bogged down by a number of concerns, including recent tensions in Korea and indications that the U.S. economic recovery has lost some of its momentum.

General Motors' stock rose 2 1/4 *to 66, while Ford gained 2 1/8 to* 54 3/8. Chrysler rose 1 to 20 3/8.

Copper Range picked up 2 1/2 to 22 1/8. It said it contacted Amoco Minerals Co., a subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), *for the "possible acquisition"* by Amoco of all or part of Copper Range.

E-Systems rose 2 1/8 to 39 1/2 after raising the dividend and declaring a 10-per-cent stock dividend.

Also higher were IBM up 2 1/8 to 272, Digital Equipment 3 to 164 1/4, Eastman Kodak 1 1/8 to 95 3/8, Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 107, Du Pont 1 5/8 to 132 7/8, and Teledyne 2 1/4 to 71 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.55 to 101.40.

Farm commodity futures prices fell sharply again on the Chicago Board of Trade and soybean futures closed with a near-limit decline.

Soybeans were down 19 cents a bushel, wheat 7 1/2, corn 3 and oats 2. Soybean meal lost $5 a ton, and soy oil declined nearly 3/4 cents a pound.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Genesco Inc.		
Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	270.8	258.3
Profits	1.03	—12.5*
Per Share	0.02	
Year		
Revenue	1,135.0	1,095.0
Profits	15.93	—14.43*
Per Share	1.00	
* loss		
Quaker Oats Co.		
Year		
Revenue	1,473.1	1,389.0
Profits	47.9	29.93
Per Share	2.31	1.45
Sears Roebuck and Co.		
First Half		
Revenue	6,704.0	6,150.2
Profits	222.1	163.7
Per Share	1.40	1.04

* 1976 restated for LIFO accounting.

London Shares Drop

LONDON, Aug. 25 (AP-DJ).—Share prices declined for the fifth consecutive session today on the London Stock Exchange as the market plunged further into new low territory for the year. The Financial Times industrial index shortly closed at 353.4, down 4.6 from yesterday. The index has now lost about 25 points since the beginning of last week and is at its lowest levels since last November.

World Oil Shortage Predicted

Big Price Rise Also Expected

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (NYT).—The world may be heading for a short-term oil-supply shortage as well as a significant increase in prices within the next year, according to a study by the London office of Walter Levy, the influential oil economist.

The study contends that an oil supply squeeze could take place in mid-1977 unless Saudi Arabia lifts its present production ceiling of 8.8 million barrels a day, inasmuch as very little surplus capacity is actually available elsewhere in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to meet fast rising demand over the short term.

The surge in demand is attributed to the reviving world economy.

"How Saudi Arabia will react to this surge of demand remains to be seen," the study says, "but clearly a significant price increase over the next 18 months *cannot be ruled out.*"

Saudi Arabia is the world's leading oil-exporting nation and has by far the world's largest reserves of oil and gas with proven recoverable reserves of 165 billion barrels compared with 36 billion for the United States and 60 billion for the Soviet Union.

Mr. Levy's paper states that Saudi Arabia's decision on its oil production level in 1977 "could give some indication of how its policy is emerging on what will be the most important single energy issue over the next 15 years. This is whether the level of Saudi Arabia's output will be that dictated by its own needs or that dictated by the needs of its customers; or whether it tries to bring the two figures closer together by using the price mechanism."

The report, which has been circulated in government and oil industry offices, contends that OPEC oil production is now entering the steepest phase of its current cyclical upturn. In the March-June period of 1976 OPEC production totaled 29.3 million barrels a day, an 11.4-per-cent advance over the average for the comparable four months of 1975.

The report predicts that OPEC production would have to reach 34.2 million barrels a day in *mid-1977 to meet demand, a level* that an earlier Levy study had not expected until 1980.

The earlier forecast was based on economic growth rates for members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that averaged 4.2 per cent over the period 1976-80. The OECD has since revised its growth rate estimates upward to 5 to 5.5 per cent a year over the period.

The main upswing in demand for OPEC oil will occur during the next year since major non-OPEC sources, such as the North Sea and Alaska's North Slope, will begin to make their impact felt in 1978.

The Levy study comments:

"The central question that will arise in the world oil economy in 1977 will be how Saudi Arabia will respond when it becomes *evident that its production ceiling* needs to be raised."

Saudi Arabia's choice of production level in 1977 will also indicate whether its "crucial influence for price moderation" will be sustained in the face of a resumption of world economic growth and a steady growth in demand for oil.

According to the oil economist, who is an adviser to a number of governments and companies, Saudi Arabia faces three choices in the immediate future:

- Maintain the present limit. The market would then be short about 1 million barrels a day or more. Prices would be pushed up by market forces.
- Lift the production limit, arguing that the surge in demand in mid-1977 was exceptional, and would be ironed out once new capacity comes in. This would in effect be delaying the inevitable since sooner or later the Saudis will have to decide whether they will make a policy of raising their production to meet world demand.
- Lift the limit, but make this the occasion and the excuse for an increase in the price of oil.

Bank Says U.S. Upturn May Be Stalled

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (AP-DJ).—The summer's generally disappointing economic news—especially the rise in unemployment and sluggish retail sales—is caus*ing a good deal of uneasiness that* the U.S. economic advance may be tending to stall rather than merely slow, Morgan Guaranty Trust says in its latest monthly survey.

"*Most worrisome in this regard* is the puzzling failure of retail sales to grow in line with income expansion. For the month of July, the seasonally-adjusted dollar total of retail trade, ac*cording to preliminary estimates,* was no higher than it had been in March," the survey states. This situation is difficult to reconcile, it says, "with a continuing climb in personal income that has exceeded the inflation rate (and) with the improved debt and wealth position of consumers."

"Conceivably," it says, "the unexpected half-point rise in the unemployment rate from May to July of this year—to a disturbing 7.8 per cent—may have been an important conditioning influence in causing consumers to grow more cautious."

The "generally listless behavior" of the economy this summer has been underscored by disappointing industrial-production and housing indicators, Morgan adds.

In light of the current situation, "it is difficult to envision an annual rate of gain in 'real' gross national product for the full three-month (third-quarter) period significantly higher than the 4.3-per-cent rate recorded in the second quarter," it concludes.

"With such a moderate growth pattern apparently prevailing—and with inflationary trends relatively subdued by declining tendencies in food prices," the survey suggests, "it would seem most unlikely that Federal Reserve officials will see a need any time soon to shift to a more restrictive monetary stance."

However, Arthur Burns said in Washington yesterday that he expects "significant gains in retail trade to resume relatively soon."

In a statement to the Senate Budget Committee, the Federal Reserve Board chairman said "the basic determinants of consumer spending are clearly favorable—the number of persons at work *is continuing to rise,* real incomes of families are increasing, and the liquidity position of consumers is improving."

Commenting on the "flattened out" trend of retail sales since *April, Mr. Burns said that* "temporary pauses of this kind aren't uncommon during periods of cyclical expansion."

Meanwhile, a University of Michigan researcher in Ann Arbor said today that consumer confidence rose among upper-income families between February and May. But Jay Schmiedeskamp said the level of consumer confidence dropped among lower-income families.

Mr. Schmiedeskamp, of the university's survey research center, said the survey results lead him to believe "consumer spending, especially for cars and household durables, will continue on an upward course for the rest of this year."

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb ...	*1.18½	*.78¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb...	*1.45	*.93½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd	.39	31

METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	210.90	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	83-84	64-65
Lead, spot., lb............	24½-25	20
Copper elec., lb.	74⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb.........	3.9457	3.27½
Zinc, E. St L. basis, lb	37-40	38½-39
Silver N.Y. oz...........	4.090	4.66
Gold N.Y., oz	103.85	161.65

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931) .... 811.30 | 800.00

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 25, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Sep	9.10	9.52	9.10	9.20	8.78
Oct	9.78	9.95	9.55	9.70	9.39
Jan	10.52	11.00	10.52	N10.70	10.52
Mar	11.40	11.51	11.16	11.22	11.09
May	11.70	11.82	11.45	11.50	11.42
Jul	11.90	12.03	11.68	11.70	11.67
Sep	12.07	12.13	11.85	11.85	N11.79
Oct	12.08	12.17	11.85	11.90	11.80

Sales: 5,702

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Oct	185.0	185.0	185.0	185.0	B185.0

Sales: 1.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Sep	105.49	106.00	104.10	105.755	105.00
Dec	102.96	103.40	101.40	103.05S	102.40
Mar	98.00	98.60	97.50	98.15S	97.70
May	94.50	95.20	93.80	94.60S	94.25
Jul	91.00	91.80	91.00	91.35S	90.90
Dec	84.05	84.05	83.50	83.60S	83.90

Sales: 1,006.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Sep	67.40	68.00	66.60	67.30S	68.00
Oct	67.30	68.00	67.30	67.90S	68.60
Dec	69.30	70.00	68.40	69.00S	69.80
Jan	69.70	70.10	69.00	69.60S	70.40
Mar	71.00	71.50	70.20	70.80S	71.60
May	72.30	72.60	71.60	72.00S	72.80
Jul	73.20	73.80	72.40	73.00S	73.80
Sep	74.10	74.70	73.70	74.00S	74.70

Sales estimated: 8,121.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	—	4.73	4.57	4.59	4.72
Mar	5.42	5.42	5.24	5.25	5.54
Apr	5.81	5.82	5.61	B5.62	5.84
May	7.53	7.53	7.50	7.50	7.60

Sales: 726.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Sep	404.00	412.00	401.00	410.00S	407.00
Dec	412.00	421.00	407.20	418.00S	414.30
Jan	413.50	420.50	410.00	420.30S	416.50
Mar	419.00	428.00	415.20	425.30S	421.40
May	423.20	431.00	421.00	430.30S	426.30
Jul	429.00	437.00	425.50	435.30S	431.30
Sep	435.00	440.00	432.50	440.70S	436.50
Dec	442.30	450.00	440.00	449.10S	444.60

Sales estimated, 2,636.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	76.00	78.75	75.55	78.80	77.55
Dec	75.00	78.00	74.47	77.00	76.47
Mar	75.80	78.50	75.85	78.80	77.85
May	76.05	78.50	75.05	78.40	77.05
Jul	75.45	77.50	74.40	B77.30	76.40
Oct	69.40	70.60	69.05	60.65	69.75
Dec	66.70	67.45	66.20	67.25	66.80

Sales: 6,550

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Sep	47.60	47.70	47.60	B47.70	B47.55
Nov	48.50	48.60	48.50	48.60	48.25
Ja:	49.50	50.00	49.50	49.80	49.65
Mar	51.00	51.10	51.00	B41.00	51.05
May	53.10	53.10	53.00	B53.75	52.90
Jul	54.05	54.05	54.05	B54.85	B54.20

Sales: 280.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

Aug	101.60	101.60	101.60	105.50S	103.10
Sep	104.20	104.20	103.90	105.60S	103.10
Oct	102.00	105.00	99.70	105.70S	103.10
Dec	102.00	106.20	100.00	106.10S	103.40
Feb	102.00	106.50	100.50	106.60S	103.70
Apr	102.70	106.70	101.50	107.30S	104.40
Jun	103.60	107.70	102.10	108.20S	105.20
Aug	104.50	106.80	103.50	109.20S	106.10
Oct	105.70	107.50	104.50	110.20S	107.10
Dec	107.60	111.80	107.60	111.30S	108.10

Sales: 2,484.
S—Settling.
A—Asked B—Bid N—Nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES

Aug. 25, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High.	Low	Close	Prev
Sep	3.16	3.19½	3.13	3.14	3.20½
Dec	3.31	3.32¾	3.26	3.27	3.33½
Mar	3.43	3.45	3.39	3.39¾	3.46½
May	3.49	3.51¾	3.45½	3.45½	3.53
Jul	3.53½	3.56½	3.51	3.51	3.58

CORN (5,000 bu)

Sep	2.81	2.82	2.79½	2.79½	2.82½
Dec	2.77	2.79½	2.77	2.77¼	2.80
Mar	2.86	2.88¼	2.85¾	2.86	2.88½
May	2.90½	2.92½	2.90½	2.90¼	2.93
Jul	2.94½	2.95½	2.93½	2.94	2.96
Sep	—	—	—	2.89¼	2.90¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Sep	6.67	6.75½	6.58	6.58	6.75
Nov	6.79	6.84	6.66	6.66	6.85
Jan	6.86	6.92	6.72	6.73	6.89
Mar	6.94	6.96	6.78	6.78	6.97¾
May	6.91	6.96	6.79	6.79	6.97
Jul	6.91	6.97	6.79	6.79	6.97½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs) ... .

Sep	21.65	21.80	21.10	21.15	21.75
Oct	21.75	21.81	21.24	21.25	21.80
Dec	21.80	21.95	21.30	21.40	21.90
Jan	21.90	21.95	21.40	21.40	21.90
Mar	21.90	22.05	21.40	21.45	22.00
May	21.90	22.00	21.45	21.50	21.95
Jul	21.95	22.00	21.50	21.50	21.90

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons) ... .

Sep	192.00	194.80	188.50	189.50	193.50
Oct	192.50	194.00	188.60	189.50	193.50
Dec	192.00	195.00	190.50	191.50	194.50
Jan	193.00	194.50	191.50	191.50	195.00
Mar	193.00	196.00	192.00	193.00	196.50
May	194.00	197.00	193.00	a194.50	197.00
Jul	194.00	197.50	193.50	a195.00	196.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Aug	405.50	413.00	401.00	412.50	408.00
Sep	403.00	413.00	402.80	413.00	407.50
Oct	408.00	417.00	403.50	415.50	410.00
Dec	411.0	420.50	408.00	19.50	413.10
Feb	416.00	425.50	412.50	424.50	418.00
Apr	421.00	430.00	417.50	429.50	423.50
Jun	426.00	434.50	422.50	434.50	428.50
Aug	432.00	439.00	429.00	439.50	432.50
Oct	437.50	444.00	434.00	b444.00	438.50
Dec	442.00	449.50	439.50	449.50	442.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	41.40	41.45	41.00	41.20	42.07
Dec	43.00	43.30	42.70	42.85	44.65
Feb	43.75	43.80	43.30	43.55	44.20
Apr	44.90	44.90	44.25	44.35	44.95
Jun	45.60	45.65	45.20	45.25	45.80
Aug	45.55	45.55	45.10	a45.22	a45.75

Sales: Oct 6210; Dec 3780; Feb 1568; April 492; June 96; Aug 29.
Open interest: Oct 14714; Dec 8965; Feb 5186; April 1689; June 698; Aug 101.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	39.50	39.75	38.90	39.15	39.85
Dec	38.70	38.90	38.20	38.40	39.82
Feb	38.40	38.45	37.70	37.90	38.50
Apr	36.90	36.90	36.40	36.57	a37.00
Jun	38.10	38.70	38.10	38.45	b38.80
Jul	38.55	39.10	38.30	38.67	b39.08
Aug	37.90	37.90	37.52	a37.52	a37.97

Sales: Oct 2078; Dec 1117; Feb 217; April 72; June 6; July 14; Aug 18.
Open interest: Oct 3507; Dec 2770; Feb 964; Apil 659; June 281; July 76; Aug 71.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Sep	63.20	63.35	62.15	62.20	63.10
Oct	61.95	61.95	61.00	61.65	61.95
Nov	64.00	64.10	63.10	63.20	a64.00
Dec	63.70	63.95	63.25	63.55	a63.75
Feb	—	—	—	58.00	n60.00
Jan	—	—	—	60.00	n58.00

Sales: Sep 312; Oct 57; Nov 145; Dec 185; Jan 0; Feb 0.
Open interest: Jul 0; Aug 9; Sep 1042; Oct 420; Nov 883; Dec 1176 Jan 21; Feb 9.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	59.00	59.00	57.35	58.10	59.25
Mar	58.80	58.80	57.25	57.55	58.92
May	59.60	59.60	57.70	a58.20	59.50
Jul	58.60	58.60	57.45	a57.60	b59.40
Aug	56.60	56.60	55.50	a55.85	b57.20

Sales: Aug 8; Feb 3521; March 1585; May 544; July 156; Aug 108.
Open interest: July 0; Feb 2892; March 276; May 28; July 15; Aug 6.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

26. Get a clue from the sound of his voice.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	87.80	88.70	105.60	87.80
Brussels	108.06	109.58	133.02	108.06
Frankfurt	141.44	143.74	150.66	140.75
London 30	352.40	357.00	420.80	352.40
London 500	154.11	155.19	183.00	154.11
Milan	82.07	83.19	91.17	72.32
Paris	88.10	88.40	112.10	87.80
Sydney	425.89	428.98	437.09	379.47
Tokyo (n)	355.07	355.62	358.30	328.88
Tokyo (o)	4696.03	4697.31	4865.55	4403.06
Zurich	297.40	299.80	304.00	282.60

(n) New (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 25, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	320	Matsu E. Wks	646
Canon	416	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	137
Dai Nip. Print.	505	Mitsubi Corp.	430
Fuji Bank	355	Mitsui Co.	430
Fuji Photo	605	*Mitsukoshi*	442
Hitachi	213	Nippon Elec.	190
Honda Motor	697	Sharp	415
C. Itoh	290	Shiseido	1,040
Japan Air Lines	2,060	Sony Corp.	2,650
Kansai El. Pwr.	680	Sumitomo Bank	362
Kao Soap	675	Taisho Marine	288
Kirin Brewery	342	*Takeda*	215
Komatsu	426	Teijin	145
Kubota	337	Tokyo *Marine*	573
Matsu Ind.	653	Toray	149
		Toyota	890

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 24, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Am Tel&Tel	382,100	59½	+1
FedNat Mtg	334,000	16⅝	+ ⅝
Gen Motors	258,500	65⅞	+1⅞
AmT&T pf	212,500	63¼	+ ⅜
Boeing	211,100	40⅞	— ⅞
Holiday Inn	174,800	11⅞	— ⅛
GenTel&El	174,600	28⅞	+ ¼
Weyerhsr	149,200	40⅞	+ ⅞
Kennecott	144,700	29½	— ⅜
Exxon	143,000	51½	+ ⅜
Gen Elec	139,100	54¼	— ⅜
Norton Sim	135,300	21⅞	+ ⅝
Tenneco	134,030	32¼	+ ⅜
Dresser Ind	129,000	43	+ ¼
Hewlett Pck	125,100	87	+1⅞

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	17.40	16.74
Advances	817	576
Declines	566	801
Unchanged	472	482
Total Issues	1855	1859
New 1976 highs	16	14
New 1976 lows	46	44

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	959.28	973.82	956.37	970.83	+ 7.98
20 Trn	213.92	216.41	212.65	215.75	+ 1.22
15 Utl	*92.22*	*92.95*	*91.61*	*92.47*	*+ 0.06*
65 Stk	301.10	305.06	299.80	304.04	+ 1.95

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.58	112.32	114.17	—0.94
60 Utilities	*48.98*	*48.27*	*48.74*	*+0.01*
Finance	11.85	11.62	11.80	+0.06
Transport	14.12	13.88	14.08	+0.09
500 Stocks	102.41	100.43	102.03	+0.76

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.52	53.93	54.52	+0.37
Industrials	60.27	59.59	60.27	+0.49
Transportation	39.63	39.26	39.63	+0.26
Utilities	37.58	37.24	37.58	+0.02
Finance	53.77	53.27	53.77	+0.26

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 24	124,999	274,568	1,565
Aug. 23	121,472	284,998	2,169
Aug. 20	113,397	249,262	1,423
Aug. 19	118,824	229,421	820
Aug 18	127,484	279,286	1,310

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Syntex Corp	149,100	25	+ ⅜
King Radio	104,800	7	+ ¼
Champ Ho	91,300	3⅛	+ ⅛
ImperOil A	75,700	22¾	+ ⅞
McCull Oil	57,900	3⅛	— ⅛
WTC Inc	45,600	2⅞	+ ⅛
RelGrp wt	28,500	1¼	+ ⅛
Ryan Hom	24,700	16	+ ¼
Kaiser Ind	24,200	15	— ⅛
Crutchr Res	23,900	10⅞	+ ⅜
Approx final total		1,920,000	
Stock sales year ago		1,128,970	

American Stock Index

High	Low	Close	N.C.
101.30	100.81	100.85	—0.26

Gold Options

(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
105	2.50	4.00	5.75
110	1.00	2.50	3.50
115	0.75	1.75	2.25
120	0.50	1.50	2.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
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Société Civile des Propriétaires d'Obligations
9 1/2% 1975-1981 de U.S. $1.000 de la

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

(hereafter referred to as "Société Civile")
16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 PARIS.

CONVENING NOTICE

The general meeting of holders of the U.S. $1,000 9 1/2% notes, due 1981, representing the U.S. $40 million loan which was issued outside FRANCE by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, is hereby convened in accordance with the articles of association and article 314 of the law No. 66.537 dated July 24, 1966, on *September 20th, 1976, at 2 p.m., at PARIS, 8 Rue de Sofia,* in order to deal with the following agenda:

1. Confirmation of the appointment of the first two Directors of the Société Civile".
2. Designation of the place where the attendance register, the minutes of the meeting and its appendices are to be deposited.

In order to attend or to be represented at the meeting, bond holders must, at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, deposit their bonds with the banks and other establishments which took part in the placing of the issue; these establishments will provide them with proxy forms in French.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

Société Civile des Propriétaires d'Obligations
à taux d'intérêt variable 1975-1981 de U.S. $1,000 de la

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

(hereafter referred to as "Société Civile")
16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 PARIS.

CONVENING NOTICE

The general meeting of holders of the U.S. $1,000 floating rate notes, due 1931, representing the U.S. $50 million loan which was issued outside FRANCE by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, is hereby convened in accordance with the articles of association and article 314 of the law No. 66.537 dated July 24, 1966, on September 20, 1976, at 3 p.m., at PARIS, 8 Rue de Sofia, in order to deal with the following agenda:

1. Confirmation of the appointment of the first two Directors of the "Société Civile".
2. Designation of the place where the attendance register, the minutes of the meeting and its appendices are to be deposited.

In order to attend or to be represented at the meeting, bondholders must, at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, deposit their bonds with the banks and other establishments which took part in the placing of the issue; these establishments will provide them with proxy forms in French.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS.

Société Civile des Propriétaires d'Obligations
à taux d'intérêt variable 1976-1983 de U.S. $1.000 de la

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

(hereafter referred to as "Société Civile")
16 Boulevard des Italiens, 75009 PARIS.

CONVENING NOTICE

The general meeting of holders of the U.S. $1.000 floating rate notes, due 1983, representing the U.S. $75 million loan which was issued outside FRANCE by the BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS, is hereby convened in accordance with the articles of association and article 314 of the law No. 66.537 dated July 24, 1966, on September 20th, 1976, at 4 p.m., at Paris, 8 Rue de Sofia, in order to deal with the following agenda:

1. Confirmation of the appointment of the first two Directors of the "Société Civile".
2. Designation of the place where the attendance register, the minutes of the meeting and its appendices are to be deposited.

In order to attend or to be represented at the meeting, bond holders must, at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, deposit their bonds with the banks and other establishments which took part in the placing of the issue; these establishments will provide them with proxy forms in French.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

The Empain-Schneider Group

has acquired a 42% interest in

Ag-MET, Inc.

This acquisition was made through a company whose shareholders include, directly or indirectly, Creusot-Loire S.A. and other Empain-Schneider Group companies, their subsidiaries and affiliates.

The undersigned was the financial advisor to, and assisted Ag-MET, Inc. in the negotiation of this transaction.

New Court Securities Corporation

August 24, 1976

London Commodities

Aug. 25, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Oct	140	133.50	139.25-139.50	134.75-135
Dec	151.25	144	149.75-150	145.30-145.50
Mar	163.50	157	161.50-161.75	158.75-159
May	169	163	166.75-167	164.25-165
Aug	175	170.50	173 -174	169.75-170.25
Oct	178.75	173.50	177.50-178.50	173 -174
Dec	No trade		181 -184	176.25-177
Lots: 4,105.				
COCOA				
Sep	1400	1380	1395 -1400	1372 -1373
Dec	*1354*	*1334*	*1352 -1353*	*1333 -1334*
Mar	1303	1285	1299 -1300	1282½-1283
May	1269	1252½	1266½-1267	1250 -1252
Jul	1237	1226	1237 -1237½	1224 -1225
Sep	1209	1198	1201 -1205	1195 -1200
Dec	1156	1148	1155 -1155½	1147 -1152
Lots: 6568.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1602	1568	1600 -1602	1558 -1560
Nov	1570	1540	1568 -1569	1534 -1535
Jan	1555	1530	1554 -1555	1523 -1525
Mar	1545	1520	1545 -1547	1515 -1517
May	1544	1522	1542 -1543	1510 -1514
Jul	1535	1521	1539 -1545	1510 -1514
Sep	1524	1521	1532 -1544	1500 -1509
Lots: 2255.				

London Metals Market

Aug. 25, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Coper wire bars:		
Bars	839.50- 840.50	860 - 861
3 months	870 - 870.50	890 - 891
Cathodes: spot	829 - 831	848 - 849
3 months	859 - 861	878 - 879
Tin: spot	4,410 -4,412	4,450 -4,455
3 months	4,525 -4,528	4,568 -4,572
Lead: spot	265 - 266	274 - 274.50
3 months	276 - 276.50	285 - 285.25
Zinc: spot	412 - 413	417.50- 418
3 months	428 - 428.50	433.50- 434.50
Silver: spot	230.90- 231.20	233.20- 233.50
3 months	238.30- 238.50	240.50- 240.70

Paris Commodities

Aug. 25, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Oct	1,640	1,555	1,630-1,650	+55
Nov	—	—	1,610 —	+50
Dec	1,630	1,550	1,622-1,625	+72
Jan	—	—	1,625-1,640	+35
Mar	1,660	1,540	1,648-1,650	+68
May	—	—	1,670-1,695	+65
Jul	—	—	— 1,700	+50
Aug	—	—	1,660-1,700	+60
Lots: 300.				
COCOA				
Sep	1,285	—	1,275-1,300	+ 5
Dec	1,180	1,162	1,169-1,172	+ 4
Mar	1,140	1,135	1,135-1,136	+ 8
May	—	—	1,120-1,130	+10
Jul	—	—	*1,100½-1,115*	*+10*
Sep	—	—	1,080-1,083	+ 7
Lots: 40.				

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 25

(Continued from Page 6.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		2	29¼	28¾	29⅛+	⅛
17	14¾	SoJerIn 1.56	7	6	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
13¼	9⅝	Soutdwn .60	5	21	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
25¼	21⅞	Sdwn pf 1.80		11	24⅞	24¾	24⅞+	⅛
14⅝	9¾	SoestBk .40b	10	25	10⅛	10	10	
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅞	18⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	208	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
16⅝	13¾	SouthCo 1.40	8	651	15	14¾	15	
38½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	8	16	37¾	37¼	37¼—	⅛
58¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.85	7	x36	53¾	52¾	52⅞—	⅝
39¼	32⅞	SoNwEnTl 3	8	16	38	37⅝	38 +	⅜
47¼	43¼	SoNE pf3.82		418	47	46⅞	47	
56	52½	SoNE pf4.62		z100	55½	55½	55½+	1
38⅛	30	SouPac 2.24	8	51	34⅞	34¾	34½—	⅜
37⅝	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	18	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
6¼	5½	SouRy pf .50		3	6	6	6 —	⅛
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	66	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
47⅝	26½	Tandy Corp	10	166	30¼	29⅝	30¼+	½
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	8	28	15¾	15⅝	15½	
12¼	5⅝	Tappan .20	22	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	¼
49⅝	18	Technicr .15	21	260	39¼	37⅝	39¼+	1⅝
7	4⅝	Technicolr	9	24	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	11	44	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅜
67⅞	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	9	61⅛	61	61⅛—	½
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	6	23	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
80½	22⅛	Teledn 1.45t	8	176	71	68⅝	70½+	1⅝
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		103	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	¼
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	11	82	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
34¼	26	Tennco 1.88	8	765	32⅛	31¼	32⅛+	⅝
18⅛	13⅞	TesoroPet 1	6	417	14⅝	14½	14½	
31⅛	25⅞	Tesor pf 2.16		27	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+	¼
28⅝	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	1062	26¾	26⅜	26⅝	
39⅝	29½	TexETr 1.85	7	261	34½	34⅛	34¼—	⅜
25⅝	24¾	TxET pf 2.40		19	25⅝	25½	25½—	⅛
30¼	27¾	TxET pf 2.87		15	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
45⅝	29	TexGasTr 2	8	47	42½	42	42½+	⅜
129¾	93¼	TexInst 1	30	371	106¾	103⅛	106¼+	3¼
8¼	5½	Texas Intl	12	77	5⅝	5⅜	5½—	⅛
24⅛	13¼	TexOGs .22e	9	41	20⅜	20⅛	20¼+	¼
23½	17	TxPcLd .35e	20	5	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	564	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
37⅛	28	Texsgf 1.20	11	415	33⅝	33½	33⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Texfi Ind		24	4¼	4¼	4¼	
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	10	186	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
37¼	26¼	Textr pf 2.08		2	35	34¾	34¾—	½
28⅞	19½	Textr pf 1.40		1	27¼	27¼	27¼—	½
19⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .84	6	51	17¼	16¾	17¼+	⅛
43	33	ThomBet .88	20	57	39⅝	39	39 —	⅜
14¼	12¼	VestSe 1.31e		30	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
31	16½	Vetco .10e	5	458	17⅝	16⅝	17 —	⅝
11⅞	7½	Viacom Int	10	32	9	8⅞	8⅞	
8	3⅞	Victor Comp		19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
15½	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	x500	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
43⅝	39	VaEP pf4.12		y100	42¾	42½	42½+	2½
46	41½	VaEP pf4.20		y400	42½	41½	42½—	⅝
82½	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		y320	81	79½	81 +	½
95	83	VaEP pf8.84		y100	88½	88½	88½—	1⅛
30¼	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		x11	30¼	29⅞	30 +	⅛
81½	72½	VE72 pf 7.72		y2020	81	80	81 +	2
8¼	4⅞	Vornado Inc	5	48	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
27⅞	18¾	Vulcan Mtr 1	10	2	24¼	24⅛	24¼+	⅛
W								
48	42¼	WebR pf4.50		z50	46	46	46 +	⅜
23	19⅛	Wachova .50	11	8	20½	20¼	20⅜—	
12⅞	7½	Xtra Inc	17	23	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝+	
Y								
12⅝	6¼	Yates Ind	23	15	10¾	10⅝	10¾—	
13	9⅛	YngSDr .15j		65	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝+	
Z								
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	57	16⅞	16⅝	16¾—	
16	11⅜	Zapata .30b	4	99	13	12⅝	12¾—	
9½	5⅝	Zayre Corp	5	24	6½	6⅜	6 —	
40⅝	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	15	412	31¼	29⅞	31¼+	
14⅝	9⅛	ZurnInd .40	9	73	13¼	13	13	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the las quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extr dividends or payments not designated as regular ar identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stoc dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or pai in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stoc lvidend or split up. j—Pai this year, dividend omitte deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting k—Declared or paid this year an accumulative issu with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared c paid in precedin 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Pai in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash valu on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend anc sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Caled. wd—When distributed. wi—When issue ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—E distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganize under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and ow range does not include change in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 pe cent or more has been paid the year's high-low rang and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

You can afford to talk to Europe's most affluent and influential audience.

An advertising campaign in the **International Herald Tribune** costs less than in any other international medium.

European Gold Markets

Aug. 25, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	103.50	103.50	—1.30
Zurich	103.625	103.375	—1.50
Paris	109.56	108.72	—2.05

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	31.90
Albert Heijn	101
Algembank	289
Amrobank	68.20
A'dam	59.10
Fokker	23
Heineken	133
H.V.A.	52
Holl-Am-H	83.70
Hoogovens	50.20
K.L.M.	111.20
Nlt Nieder	81
Pakhoed	85
Philips new	27.70
Robeco	190
Rolinco	143
Royal Dutch	115.60
Unilever	112.50
Van Ommer	206
VerMach	130

Brussels

Arbed	3,880
Brux-Lamb	1,810
Cock Ougrée	760
Electrobel	5,980
GB-Inno-BM	1,645
Hoboken	3,690
Pétrofina	4,470
Ph Gevaert	1,094
Soc. Générale	2,250
Solvay	2,415
Un. Minière	1,184

Frankfurt

AEG	85
BASF	155.50
Bayer	127.50
Commerzbk	188.50
Conf.Gumm	90.70
Daimler	338.50
Deemag	161
DeutBank	294.50
DresdeBk	219.90
Hoechst	138.80
Gels Aktien	78
Hoesch	55.20
Karstd	384
Kaufhof	240
KHD	148
Lufthansa	96
Mannesmann	331.50
Metallgesell	236
Neckermann	85
RWE new	180
Schering	332.50
Siemens	267.60
Thyssan	117.50
Veba	24.70
Volkswagen	128.50

London

Anglo-Am	1.90
Anglo-Am co	19.50
Barclay Bk	2.43
Beecham Gr	3.37
BICC	1.08
Boots	1.10
Bowater	1.76
Brit-Am Tob	2.55
Brit Oxyg	0.60
Brit Pet	5.60
Burmah	0.31
CadburySc	0.45
Chartered	1.22
Courtaulds	1.09
Daggafont	—
DeBeer D	1.89
Decca Rec	2.80
Distillers	1.16½
Dunlop	0.80
E Mustine	2.02
GEC	1.34
FreeStGed	7 3/16
GKN	3.01
Glaxo Gr	3.60
Gold Fields	1.29
Gt Un St	1.76
Guinness	1.18
Hawker-Sidd	3.94
Hudson Bay	13.50
Imp Chem	3.28
Imps	0.72
Mark&Spen	0.94
MetalBox	2.42
Nichols	0.69
Plessey	0.71
Rand Mines	1.35
Rank Org	1.42
Royal Dutch	35.50
R.T.Z	1.74
Shell	3.94
Thorn (A)	2.10
Tube Invest	3.22
Union Carb	1.77
Vickers	1.55
War L3½	25.75
West Deep	4.92
West Driel	11.00⅝
West Hold	9.75
West Min	*1.93*
Woolworth	0.55½
ZCI	*0.23*

Milan

Bastogi	1,060
Erba	2,190
Erc Marelli	445
Fiat	1,693
Finsider	264
Generali	43,000
IFI	2,305
Italgas	800
Italsider	413
LaRinas	61.75
Montedis	426.50
Olivetti	1,175
Pirelli	1,230
Snia Visco	1,372
Terni	325

Paris

Air Liquide	338.50
Alimentaire	86.50
BSN	640
Carrefour	1,420
Clm Lafarge	190.50
Citroën	50
Cie Bancaire	235
CFP	106
CGE	284
CCF	103.10
Ferodo	397
Imétal	114.70
L'Oréal	905
Mach Bull	33.80
Michelin	1,274
Moët-Henn	506
Moulinex	206
Paribas	152.50
PUK	94.50
Penarroya	52.50
Perrier	104.90
Peugeot	256.10
Rh Poulenc	84
Sacilor	53.50
St Gobain	112.50
Suez	212.50
Télémécan	650
Thomson	183
Usinor	59.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,400
Buerlhe	1,950
B Boveri	1,720
Ciba Geigy	1,390
Cr Suisse	2,670
Fischer	680
HofRochN	8,000
Nestlé	3,445
Sandoz	5,275
Sté B Suisse	473
Sulzer	2,910
U.B. Suisse	3,395

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 24, 1976

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
663	Inland Gas	$9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
1005	Int Mogul	280	280	280	
2685	Int Pipe A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2150	Inv Grp A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
162	Jannock	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5975	Kaiser Re	$15¼	15	15	
14300	Kaps Tran	105	100	100	— 1
1433	Kerr A A	$12½	12¼	12¼	
1625	Labatt A	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
400	Lab Min	$36⅝	36	36	
3650	Lacana	335	330	335	
100	LOnt Cem	395	395	395	
3200	LL Lac	145	145	145	

Total sales 1,737,459 shares

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
		375	375	375	—15
		375	375	375	—25
		290	290	290	
		$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
		$20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
		$29¼	29¼	29¼—	⅜
		$18	17⅞	18	
		$13½	13½	13½—	¼
		$39½	38⅛	38¼—	1⅛
		$5¼	5¼	5¼	
		$24	24	24 —	½
		$15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
		$37⅝	37¼	37¼	
		$12⅝	12⅝	12½	
		310	310	310	— 5
		400	395	395	
		225	215	220	+ 5
		$25½	25	25	
		$14	14	14	
		375	350	370	+15
		365	350	365	
		$18	18	18	
3000	Fncl Col	$30	30	30	+ ¼
200	Gaz Metro	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
565	Imasco	$24	23¾	23¾—	¾
300	Molson B	$6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
150	Mont Trust	$22½	22½	22½	
482	Price Co	71	68	68	— 3
900	Rolland A	$15½	15½	15½—	½
8042	Royal Bank	$15¼	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
500	Roy Trust	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
100	Steinberg A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
100	Trizec	14	14	14 —	⅛
300	Zellers	370	370	370	—5

Total sales 440,530 shares.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterl
7 D.	5⅛-5¼	4⅝-4⅞	⅞-1⅜	13 -1
1 M.	5 -5⅛	4¼-4½	⅞-1⅛	13⅛-1
3 M.	5¹³⁄₁₆-5¹⁵⁄₁₆	4¾-4⅞	1⅛-1⅜	13¼-1
6 M.	6½-6⅞	4⅞-5⅛	2 -2¼	13⅝-1
1 Y.	6⅝-6¹¹⁄₁₆	5½-5¾	2⅛-2⅜	14⅛-1

Tuesday's New Highs and Low

NEW HIGHS— 14

BellCnda	Noeast Util	PSE 10.25
ComE 2.37pf	OccIP 2.50pf	Starrett
Entex wi	PNBMtg RI	VaEP 7.72
IowaIllG pf	PubSvc Ind	Wurlitzer
JerCeP 11pf	PubS NwMx	

NEW LOWS— 44

ASA Ltd	Gould n	Portec
Angelica	Gulf Resrc	Rohm Haa
Auto Data	Hecla Mng	Rosario R
BankAmer	Homestke	Russ Togs
BankAm wi	Hous Fabric	Searle GD
Briggs Strat	*Kennecott*	*Shell Tran*
Brit Pet	Lane Brynt	StaleyMfg
CampRd Lk	LawterCh	Stone Con
Conrac Cp	*Marriott*	Unilevr N
Damon Cp	*Masonite*	*Un Fidelit*
DiamM Drll	Mattel Inc	Venice Inc
Divers Mtge	*McIntyr Mn*	Wash Gas
EMI Ltd	*McLeanTr*	WinterJack
FedPapB *n*	Nalco Chem	Wyly Corp
GapStores	Pope Talb	

Fiat Aide Quits, Differences Cited

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 25 (AP).—Carlo de Benedetti resigned t day as administrator of Fiat aft both he and the firm cited "di ferences in company politics."

Neither the company nor M De Benedetti would elaborate o those differences, but sources sa he was upset over the continue intervention in the company Umberto Agnelli, his predecess in the job who was recent elected to the Italian Senate.

Mr. De Benedetti took over th administration of the compar from the younger Agnelli broth June 5 after the latter public said he would give up his in volvement in the company f the sake of his political career.

The Agnelli family owns maj controlling interest in Fiat, Italy largest private employer. Gio vanni Agnelli is chairman of th company.

U.S. to Raise New Cash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—The Treasury said toda it will sell $2 billion of four year notes on Aug. 31 to rai new cash. The coupon will b determined at the auction, said.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 25

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	4⅝	EnrgPh .20a	6	13	7	7	7	
9⅛	4¼	ElcorCh .10	8	16	6¾	6¾	6¾	
7	4½	ElHose .20r	12	37	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
4⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t		14	3⅜	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
13⅜	9½	Electrog .80	5	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
12⅝	8¼	ElecEng .24	6	3	8½	8⅜	8½+	¼
18⅝	13⅝	ElectrnicA 1	9	5	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
7⅛	1⅝	EnrgyRes	6	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜+	⅛
9⅜	6⅛	ErnstEC .56	4	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
11⅛	4¼	EsqRad .30e	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅝	6⅛	EssexCh .28	5	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3	1⅝	EtzLav	4	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
10½	7½	EvanAr .10r	9	3	10	10	10	
7⅝	3⅝	Executn .27t	18	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	¼
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	60	31	3	2⅞	3	
7⅛	4	Fabind .10e	4	1	5	5	5	
3	1¼	FairTex .56f		4	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
25⅜	20⅝	FalconS .40	6	16	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	¼
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	6	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13	8¼	FannyF .42t	3	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
2½	1¼	Fash Fabric	23	35	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
13	7⅛	FayDrg .10e	6	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13¼	11	FedRlty 1.34	10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Fed Resrces		54	4⅝	4½	4½	
13⅝	8	Felmnt .73e	24	2	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
3½	1¼	Fibrebrd wf		26	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Fidelco Gth		38	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10¼	5⅛	Filmwy .60	6	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5½	FinGen .36b	8	14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	FinGnA .36b		2	8¾	8¼	8¼—	⅛
2⅜	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	FstHrt pf .50		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	FstSLSh .12		42	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Fstmrk .56f		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17¼	9⅝	FischrP .48t	8	16	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	13	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
19⅝	9⅞	Flowers .44	8	1	17	17	17 —	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	FlukeJ	10	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
20	13⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	23	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .20e	4	12	4½	4¼	4⅛+	⅜
9⅝	7¼	FooteM .20e	11	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
92½	72⅝	FordCan 5a	5	z50	88½	88½	88½	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	5	5	3	3	3 —	¼
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Franklin RI		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

— 1976 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	10	1	13¾	13¾	13¾—	¼
⅝	¼	TelexCp wt		20	5-16	5-16	5-16	
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp	11	33	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
8⅛	4¾	Tenneco wt		84	6½	6¼	6½+	½
3	1	Terney Eng	17	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¾	1	Tensor Cp	160	11	1	1	1	
21½	10½	Taradyn Inc	67	4	17½	17½	17½	
5½	2⅛	Texstar .22t	7	9	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
21⅝	18⅝	Textron wt		12	20	19⅝	19⅝—	1⅛
1½	½	Thor Cp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9	6½	Thriftimt A		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	6½	Tiffany .28	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
18½	11¾	Tokheim .40	7	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	¼
48⅞	42	TolEd pf4.25		z100	45	45	45 +	¼
92	82	TolEd pf8.32		z120	89	86½	86½—	3⅛
84	75½	TolEd pf7.76		z10	81	81	81 +	¾
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z230	102½	102¼	102½	
3	1 5-16	TotalPtl wt		37	2 9-16	2½	2½—1-16	
16⅞	10⅝	Total pf .70		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	Town Cntry		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
4¾	2⅛	Treadway		3	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
15⅝	11⅝	TriStMtr .80	6	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	21	5½	5⅜	5½	
4¾	3	TubosM .22e	4	5	3½	3½	3½+1-16	
5⅛	3	TwinFair	7	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		U						
19½	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	4	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
5⅝	3	UIPCp .16	5	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
3½	1½	UNA Corp		9	1⅝	1½	1½	
4⅞	2⅝	URSCp .10e	10	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
6⅞	3⅝	UVInd wi		160	4	3½	4 +	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	14	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4	1⅞	UnimaxG pf		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Un Asbestos	16	4	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16+	⅛
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		47	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods		39	1¼	1¼	1¼	
7½	5¼	USBan Trst		26	5⅜	5½	5½	
12	8⅝	USFiltr .24	7	63	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
7¼	5⅛	UnRIIT .75e	12	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	¼
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		5	3-16	3-16	3-16+1-16	
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	23	3¾	3½	3½—	¼
3	¾	Univ Contnr		13	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9½	4¾	UnivRs .08e	9	17	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
10⅝	8¼	UnivRun .36	4	3	7½	7½	7½+	¼
		V						
9⅝	6⅜	ValleSt .62t	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
13⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	2	10	11⅞	11	11⅛+	¼
5½	3⅝	Valspar .24	8	1	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
9¼	5¾	VanDorn .40	6	5	8⅝	¾	8⅝	
13¾	6½	Veecolns .32	9	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Verotron	8	40	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Veripli Inc	17	10	1½	1½	1½	
2¼	⅝	Viking Genl		60	15-16	13-16	15-16+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrt	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2⅞	VisualGr	7	22	3	2⅞	2⅞—	¼
3⅝	2⅛	Vol Mer	4	11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
		W						
6	2¼	WTC Inc .10	23	451	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅝	6¼	Wacknht .40	6	28	6½	6½	6½	
4¼	2¼	Wainoco Oil	7	12	3	3	3 —	⅛
20	10¼	WangLb .12	13	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
41½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	10	9	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜—	¼
19⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.76	13	1	19½	19½	19½—	¼
8½	5½	WeldTu Am	4	7	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	WestChP .40	7	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Ptl	19	139	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
6¾	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	10	76	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6¼	WstFinl .15e	4	12	7	6⅝	7 +	¼
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		36	¼	¼	¼	
9⅝	6⅞	Whippny .40	7	x3	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	9	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅜
1¼	⅝	Whittakr wt		32	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2	1½	Wilcx G		14	1½	1½	1½	
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	6	2	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
4¾	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
3½	1⅝	Wolf HowB		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5½	Worcest Ctl	11	14	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
11⅞	6¼	WorkWr .40	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp	9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
1¼	¾	Wright Har	9	16	13-16	¾	13-16	
6⅞	3⅝	WyleLab .28	8	5	6	6	6 +	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnin .15e	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
12	9½	WymBg .58e	12	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	16	18	15¾	15½	15⅝+	½
		Z						
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	10	10	7⅛	7	7	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. | Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n New issue. r Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld Called. wd When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vj In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

Currency Rates

August 25, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6495	4.6930	104.96*	53.17*	31.60y	—	6.8420*	107.095*	43.78*
Brussels (c)	38.72	68.68	15.9510	7.7750	4.6160*	14.6125	—	15.6540	6.3940
Frankfurt	2.5275	4.4775	—	50.74*	3.010x	95.38*	6.520*	102.18*	41.70*
London (z)	1.7705	—	4.4750	8.815	1485.50	4.6840	68.475	4.3875	10.7355
Milan	838.80	1485.55	332.43	168.38	—	316.55	21.6825	338.84	138.50
Paris	4.97875	8.8255	197.675*	—	5.94625x	187.750*	12.85*	201.425*	82.400*
Zurich	2.4770	4.3867	98.07*	48.72*	0.2952*	93.68*	6.39*	—	40.90*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.08025; Escudo: 31.125; Israeli £: 8.25: Peseta: 68.095; Schilling: 17.875; Sw. krona: 4.4025; Yen: 288.475; Belgian financial franc: 40.075; Canadian $: 1.01525; Hong Kong $: 4.89995.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) *Amounts needed to buy one pound*

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Aug. 25, 1976

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	7¼	8
AVM Cp	1⅜	1⅝
Addisn W	6⅛	6⅞
Adv Ros	2¼	2⅝
Alberts	6¾	7
Allco Inc	9⅝	10⅜
Allerg Ph	21¾	22½
Allyn Bac	6⅞	7⅛
AEl Lab	1	1⅜
Am Exp	38¾	39¼
Am Finl	9⅝	9⅞
Am Furn	2⅝	2⅞
Am Great	9⅜	9⅞
A Micro	9¼	9¾
Am Telev	20	20¾
Am Weld	10¼	11¼
Amtr Dy	⅞	1¼
Anadite	5½	5⅞
Anheus B	29	29½
Ard May	1½	1¾
ArkWlG	19½	20
AsCC Bot	13¾	14
AtlGas Lt	13⅜	13¾
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Bang Hy	13⅝	14⅛
Bkam Rlt	6	6½
Bassett F	17¼	18
Bayls Mk	8	8½
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅞
Betz Lab	34½	35¼
Bibb Co	7⅝	8¼
Bird Son	32	34
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	18⅝	19⅝
Bonza Int	3¼	3½
Braden	7 7-16	7 13-16
Brinks	7⅝	7⅞
Brks Sca	16	16¾
Brwning	3⅞	4⅛
Buckb M	4⅞	5⅜
Buckeye	8¼	8¾
Burn Sim	3½	4
CalWSv	30½	32
Campl Ch	2⅞	3¼
Canrad H	1⅝	2
Cap Swst	4½	4⅞
Capln Air	2⅜	2⅝
Cap Tec	1¾	2⅜
Care Cp	3¼	3¾
CenVt PS	14⅛	14½
Chm Lea	10⅝	11½
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chi Brldg	66	68
Chiltn Cp	6	6⅝
ChrisSe	116½	120½
Circle F	5	5⅝
CitznUt A	33½	34
CitznUt B	30⅞	31¾
Clark Mf	28½	29½
Clow Cp	6⅞	7⅛
Colu Vent	½	1¼
Com Clr	11	11¾
Coml Sh	21	22½
Cornw Pa	28½	29¾
Con Pap	27½	28½
Craw Co	9	9⅝
Cross Co	14¼	15
Cutlr Fed	2	2⅜
Danly M	7¼	8¼
Data Dgn	4⅞	5⅛
Data 100	7⅝	8⅜
Dayt Inc	27	28½
Decor In	1⅝	2⅜
DeKlb Ag	30⅞	31⅜
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4⅞
DeLux C	22½	23¼
Det CanT	17¾	18⅜
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	13½	14¼
Dixn Cru	17¾	18½
Docutel	6⅛	6½
Dollar G	8⅝	9⅜
Dorch G	8⅜	8⅞
Doyle DB	13⅝	14¼
Dunkin D	5¼	5⅝
Duriron	14¼	15
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	22¾	23¼
ElPas El	11⅛	11½
Elba Syst	1⅜	1⅞
Elder Be	6½	7¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8⅛
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	20¾	21½
Entwistl	3½	4¼
Equty Oil	18⅝	20¼
Ethan Al	19¼	20
Fab Tek	⅝	1
FidUn Lf	21¼	21¾
Fingrht	4⅝	5⅝
1stBk Sy	41½	42¼
Fst Bost	17¼	18
1stEmp S	6½	7¼
1stWn F	1¾	2
Flcknr	11⅝	12¼
Fla WatU	½	⅞
Forest O	16⅛	16¾
Frmlell	½	1
Fotomat	11⅝	12¼
Frkln Cp	5⅝	5⅞
Frkln El	9⅜	10¼
Frnd Ice	17¾	18½
Gen RlEs	3¾	4¼
G Reinsu	183	187
Gov EFin	9⅜	10½
Graph Cn	14¾	15½
Green Mt	11⅝	11⅞
Grey Adv	12½	13¼
Gulf Injst	14⅝	15
Gyrodn	2⅞	3½
Harper R	8⅜	8⅞
Hartf NC	11⅞	12⅜
Henred F	10½	10¾
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	11⅞	12⅜
Hortz Res	1¼	2⅛
Huds Pap	25	26
Hyatt Cp	6½	6⅞
Hyatt Inf	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	3¾	4⅛
Infra Ind	1⅞	2⅜
Intel Cp	60½	62
Interc En	7¼	8¼
Intrmk In	2⅝	3¼
Intrmt G	13⅜	13⅝
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4
JaSou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	11½	12¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1¼
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
Kaisr Stl	41⅝	42⅜
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	1⅝	2
Kaman A	20¾	21½
Kaysor	3¼	3¾
Kate Gre	⅝	¾
Kaysam	3¼	3⅝
Kear Tr	7⅝	7¾
Kelly Svc	18	18¾
Keuff Ess	13	14
Keye Fib	14½	14⅞
Key CusF	6¼	6¾
Keys Int	20½	21¼
King Int	1⅝	1¾
Knap Vog	14⅝	15⅜
Lance In	19⅝	20½
Land Res	1¼	1⅝
Lane Co	21	22
Lin Bcast	15⅞	16¼
Log Etrn	3¼	4
Madisn G	13⅞	14⅜
Mal Rlty	¾	15-16
Mal Rlty	¾	15-16
Mallcrt	38½	39½
Manor C	4⅛	4⅝
Maul LP	18⅜	18¾
McCor	38	38¾
McQuay	19¼	20¼
Measur	13	13½
Medtrn	21¾	22
Merld In	1⅝	2
Mdlsx W	14⅝	15½
Midld Ca	2⅝	3⅛
Midl Bks	18½	19½
Midw Gt	13¾	14⅜
Millipr	22½	23¾
Miner In	⅞	1⅜
Minn Gas	21¼	21¾
MissVl G	13⅜	14⅜
Mont Col	4⅛	4⅝
Moore S	13½	14½
Moore P	7	8
Morg Res	1⅝	1⅞
Mostek	17¼	17¾
Motc h M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2¼	2⅝
Mueller	14	15
Narag Cp	8	8¾
Nat G&O	10½	11¼
Nat Lib	5⅜	5⅝
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natmw Rl	3½	4½
NJNat G	13⅞	14½
Nielsn A	19⅝	20¼
Nielsn B	19¾	20¼
NoCar Gs	11¾	12⅛
NoEOt un	26¼	27
Nortrp Ki	9⅝	10⅛
NW NatG	8⅞	9¼
NW PuSv	17⅞	18
Noxel Cp	14	14½
Oglivy M	26½	27¼
Ohio Ferr	19¾	20¾
Ormont	8⅝	9⅛
Otter TP	19¼	19⅝
Over NA	4¼	5
Pabst Br	22⅞	23⅜
PacGa R	26	26¾
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3¼	3⅝
Pauley P	5½	6¼
Pearl Mf	14	15
Pa Enter	17⅛	17⅝
PnzlOff B	14⅛	14⅜
Pepsi BW	9⅝	10⅛
Petran H	10⅝	11½
Petrolit	73½	75½
Pettibon	21½	22½
Piedmt A	4¼	4⅝
Pinkrtn	34	34¾
Pion HIB	17¼	17¾
Pistilln	2⅝	3⅛
Poesis Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Progrp	1⅞	2¼
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	19	19¾
PutD Cap	5⅞	6⅛
Qual Inns	2⅝	2¾
Ragen Pr	1⅝	2¼
Rehall C	5½	6
Raych Cp	115	120
Raymnd	13½	14½
Recog Eq	7⅛	7¾
Road Ex	42¼	43
Robin M	18	19
Roselon	4¼	4¾
Rouse	4⅛	4⅝
Rus Stov	14	14¾
Sadlier	2¼	2⅝
Scan Dat	2	2¼
Scripps H	27	29
Sels Dait	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2¾	3¼
Saven U	36¾	37½
Shaw Cp	21¼	22¼
Snap Tis	32	33
SolidSt Sc	9¼	10¼
S CalWat	12¾	13½
SwGs Cp	10¼	10⅝
SwEl Sv	15	15¾
Standyn	19¼	19¾
Std Regis	15½	16¼
Stan HPd	15½	16½
Sterlg Str	4½	5¼
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Super El	5⅞	6¼
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	34	35
Taylr Wl	13¼	13¾
Tech Pub	11½	12½
Tacum P	42	44
Tennant	27½	29½
Tffny Co	8½	9
ToscoCp	4⅛	4⅝
Transo O	11½	12
Trico Pd	30½	31½
Trim OG	2½	2⅞
Tymshr	25⅛	25⅝
Tyson F	16⅝	17⅛
Un McGil	10¾	11⅛
US Surg	9⅞	10⅜
US TrkLn	13⅞	14⅛
UVa Bks	16⅛	16⅝
UpPen P	18¼	19
Valley Gs	10	11
VanD Air	9	9¾
Vance S	4	4½
Valcrg	7	7⅝
Ventron	44½	45
VaN Bnk	17	18
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	12⅜	12⅝
Webb Re	7	7¾
Weco Dvl	2 13-16	3 1-16
Weight W	6⅝	7⅛
Weldtrn	2¾	3
Welmg M	6⅞	7⅜
Well Gar	4½	5¼
Weisbch	3	3⅜
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1⅜
Westmd	56	56¾
Wdwrd L	22	22½
Wrivint W	4¼	4⅝
ZionUt B	21½	22½

Weekly net asset value
on August 23, 1976
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $38.68
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $28.21
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	96½	97½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96	97
Bell Cdna 8¾-84	102	102¾
BFCE 8⅝-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P 9½-81	103¾	104¾
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	100	101
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Carrier 8-87	95	96
Charbogas 8½-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-82	101½	102½
CN R *ne 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-91	93½	94½
Conoco 8-86	99¾	100¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	95½	96½
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	103½
Dupont 7½-79	101¾	102¾
EEC 8¼-82	97¾	98¼
ECS 8¾-81	100½	101½
ECS 9¼-86	101½	102½
EIB 9½-85	103	104
Erap 9¾-85	102½	103½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97¾	98¾
Gen Mot 8¼-86	106	107½
Gould 9¾-83	103	104
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	101½	102½
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
ISE Canada 9-82	102	103
Manitoba 8¾-83	101	102
Michelin 9¼-86	100	101
Modo 9½-83	101¾	102¾
Montreal 9¾-81	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	100	101
Motorola 8-87	99	100
Nac Financ 10-81	103	104
NatWest 9-86	99½	100¼
New Brunsw 9-83	101½	102½
N Zealand 9¼-82	104	105
N Zealand 8½-83	101	102
NrgKomBk 7½-82	91½	92½
Norpipes 9¼-86	100½	101½
NorskHyd 9¾-85	104½	105½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100	101
Norway 9-80	102	103
Norway 8½-81	101	102
Occidental 9¾-83	102	103
Ontario H 8¾-86	102¼	103¼
Oslo 9-88	100½	101½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
Pennwlt 8-87	97½	98½
QuebProv 8½-81	100½	101½
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	92¾	93¾
Ralston 7½-87	96½	97½
ReadBates 9½-83	101	102
Sandvik 9½-86	101½	102½
S.A.S. 8-85	95¼	96¼
Seagram 9-83	102	103
SFE 9-82	100	101
Shell 8-86	100¾	101¾
Shell 7½-87	96½	97½
SNCF 9¼-81	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	102¾	103¾
S Handels 9¼-86	101	102
Tenneco 7½-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	94	95
Textron 7¾-87	94½	95½
Transocean 8-86	99	101
Transocean 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	96	97
Utah 8 87	99¼	100¼
Volvo 9½-85	103½	104½
BroadHale 4¾-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	115½	117½
Chrysler 4¾-88	62	64
Chrysle. 5-88	65	67
Cont Tel 5¼-88	76	78
Cumm In 6¼-88	92	94
Dart Ind 4¾-87	82½	84½
EastKodak 4½-88	111	113
Econ Lab 4¾-87	75	77
Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	86	88
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87	89
Gen Food 4½-82	92½	94½
Gillette 4¾-82	85	87
Gillette 4¾-87	75½	77½
Gould 5-87	95	97
Gulf West 5-88	94½	96½
Honeywell 6-86	85	87
I.S.E. 6¼-89	85½	87½
ITT 4½-87	76	78
Komatsu 7½-90	108½	110½
Matsushita 6¾-90	118	120
Mitsui 7¼-90	104	105½
McDerm 4¾-87	137½	139½
Morgan JP 4¾-87	108½	110½
Nabisco 5¼-88	94½	96½
Owens Ill 4½-87	98	100
Penney JC 4½-87	79½	81½
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	93	95
R.C.A. 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	127½	129½
Revlon 4¾-87	109	111
Sperry 4¼-88	96½	98½
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	76½	78½
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
UnCarb 4¾-82	109	111
WarnLam 4½-87	91	93
WarnLam 4¼-88	81½	83½
Xerox 5-88	78	80

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	86	88
Ashland 5-88	83	85
Beatrice 6¼-91	112½	114½
Beatrice 4½-92	98	100
Borden 6¾-91	107½	109½
Borden 5-92	98	100

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.93	92.45	105.96
Previous	100.96	92.49	106.09

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AMSTERDAM
Dfls. 100,000,000.—
6% Bearer Notes 1972 due 1976/1979

As provided in the Terms and Conditions Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to Dfls. 25,000,000.—, has been drawn for redemption on October 1, 1976 and consequently the Note which bears number 4 and all Notes bearing a number which is 4, or a multiple of 4, plus 4 are payable as from
October 1, 1976
at
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. *in Amsterdam;*
Algemene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A. *in Geneva;*
Algemene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG *in Zurich;*
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise *in Luxemburg.*

August 17, 1976.

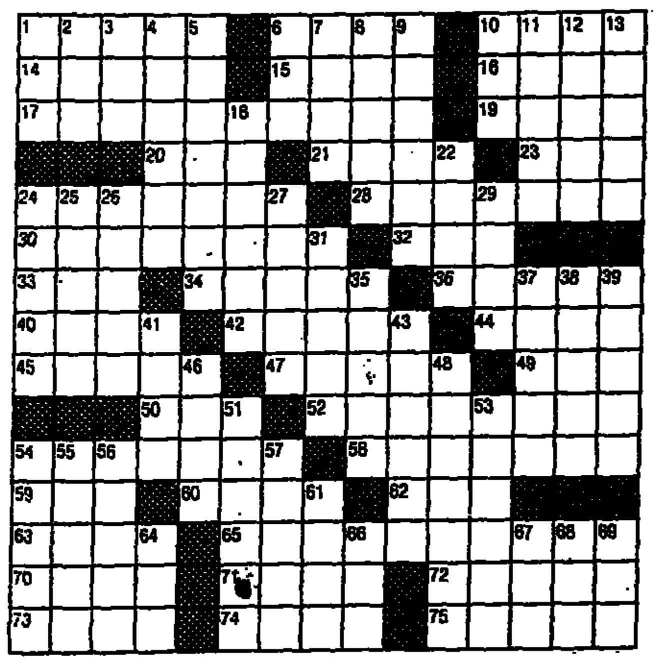
CROSSWORD— *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 "——on a wide, wide sea"
6 Domino spots
10 Kind of race
14 Let go
15 Song for Sills
16 Fancy cowboy
17 Doctor's offering
19 Fit of anger
20 Carry
21 Head seen in a tavern
23 English break
24 Stilton and Brie
28 Begins a journey
30 Like some criminals
32 Ruckus
33 Aura
34 Out of fashion
36 Backgrounds
40 Support
42 Ingredient of a girl
44 Armstrong
45 Israel's neighbor
47 ". . .——with good intentions"
49 Personality
50 Put a stop to
52 Evade
54 Criticized severely
58 Zhivago and Jekyll
59 Backtalk
60 Feudal subject
62 High note
63 Elec. units
65 Like the Arctic and Antarctic
70 Hawaiian city
71 By any chance
72 Homer work
73 Fume
74 Waiting-room word
75 Softens

DOWN

1 Branch
2 Remick
3 Glory or hat
4 Did carpentry work
5 "May I be——?"
6 Brown or O'Brien
7 Eye part
8 Reverent
9 Wood-smoothing apparatus
10 Dentist's degree
11 Tend toward
12 Goodbye
13 Reach
18 Rocket stages
22 Bus——
24 Cowboy gear
25 Like a lion's neck
26 Bobble
27 Arrangement
29 Song or Lake
31 Painter of dancers
35 Merrick
37 Look after
38 Follower of three cheers
39 Hog food
41 Bakery items
43 Performs again
46 Picnic intruders
48 Utter pompously
51 Make darker
53 Bread or rice, e.g.
54 Have the——(feel dull)
55 Restrict
56 Strudel base
57 Compelled
61 Show one's muscles
64 Plant
66 Urge on, in Scotland
67 Trouble
68 Stool pigeon
69 Superbowl scores: Abbr.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Clear
AMSTERDAM	28	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	71	Cloudy
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	27	80	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	28	82	Clear
BUCHAREST	22	71	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	24	75	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	25	77	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Cloudy
DUBLIN	23	73	Clear
EDINBURGH	23	73	Clear
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	26	79	Clear
GENEVA	23	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	Overcast
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	26	79	Cloudy
LISBON	22	71	Cloudy
LONDON	28	82	Clear
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Overcast
MADRID	23	73	Cloudy
MILAN	20	68	Clear
MONTREAL	19	66	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Overcast
MUNICH	21	70	Clear
NEW YORK	24	75	Hazy
NICE	25	77	Cloudy
OSLO	22	71	Cloudy
PARIS	30	86	Clear
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	26	79	Cloudy
SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	23	73	Cloudy
TEHRAN	35	95	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
TUNIS	30	86	Cloudy
VIENNA	23	73	Clear
WARSAW	25	77	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	27	80	Cloudy
ZURICH	22	71	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

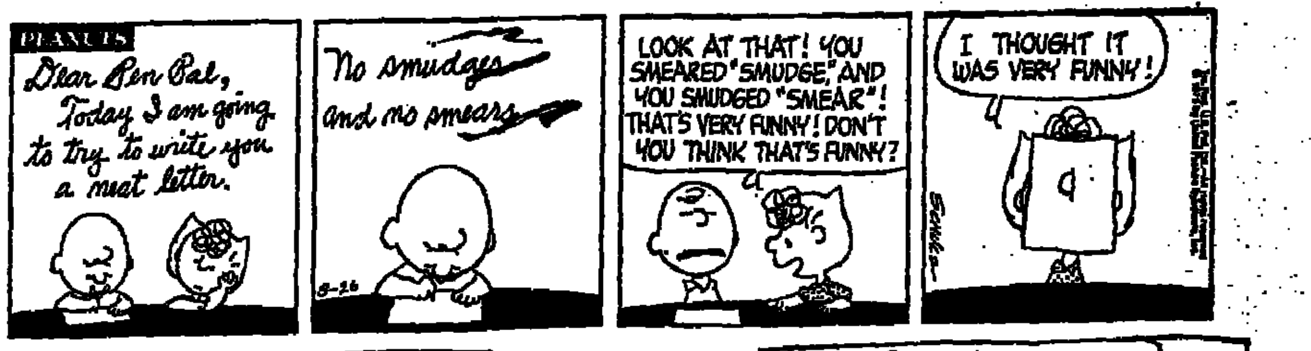
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
Aug. 25, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (l)—irregularly.

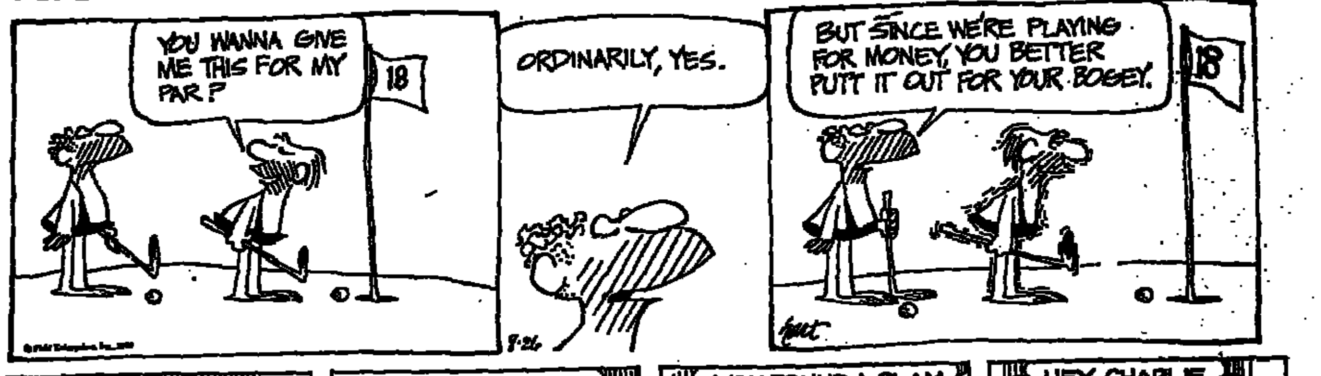
(w) Alexander Fund	$7.25
(d) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF).	$8.62
Austral. Select Fd.	$3.83
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF793.75
— (d) Conbar	SF744
— (d) Grobar	SF582
— (d) Stockbar	SF887
(w) Browninvest	$14.08
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.02
(d) Can Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.84
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$8.50
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.62
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$8.18
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,156
(d) Caribico Open-End	$126.20
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.14
(l) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$643.98
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs	$7.86
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs	$13.84
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.72*
CREDIT SUISSE:	
(d) Actions Suisses	SF255.25
— (d) Canasec	SF525
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF87.75
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF80.25
— (d) Ussec	SF653
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF117.75
(l) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.50
(d) CSF Fund	SF23.72
(d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.56
(w) D.G.O.	$38.01
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.03
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.69
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.	$12.15
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,054
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM30.90
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond	DM71.70
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.58
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$52.73
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.68
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$30.71
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$11.60
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$125.08
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.95
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.47
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$31.15
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,756
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF69.15
(d) Fonditalia	$9.95
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.69
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.00
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$33.06
— (w) G T Dollar Fund	$6.28
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l	$7.75
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV.	$7,522
(l) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$25.42
(d) Icofund	$9.47
(d) Interfund S.A.	$8.85
(w) Intermarket Fund	$113.48
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$22.82
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.71
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$33.88
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.25
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A	$7.42
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.84
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$17.25
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$52.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$18.45
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.	$48.62
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia	$12.30
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,668
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.42
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F.	$22.24
(r) Leverage Cap Hold.	$31.37
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—+(w) L&BT Multi-way Fd	SF415
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF350.50
(w) Luxfund	$19.40
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$97.68
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.00
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.45
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$2.90
(w) N.A.M.F.	$68.60
(w) Nippon Fund	$43.64
(w) Nor. Amer Inv Fund	$6.34
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.	$6.42
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.76
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. Ltd.:	
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund	£1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$22.18
(d) Renta Fund	SF1,936
(d) Rentinvest	LF909
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.35
(w) Samurai Portfolio	LF63.40
Share Realty N.V.	$15.81
Share International N.V.	$4.68
SEPRO:	
+— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.85
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM30.30
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est.	SF1,574.50
— (r) Securswiss	SF981
(d) Soros Fund	$231.12
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF457.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF65.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF375.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF220.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select.	SF81.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF83.69
(w) Talens Global Fund	$9.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$28.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$38.88
(w) Transpacific Fund	$31.80
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF34.25
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF71.35
— (d) Convert-Invest.	SF75.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF109
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF92
— (d) Globinvest.	SF63.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF80
— (d) Rometac-Invest.	SF354
— (d) Safit South. Afr. Sh.	SF95
— (d) Sima Swiss Re Est.	SF178.50
UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.35
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.45
— (d) Unifonds	DM20.80
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.90
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM58.95
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.88
(d) U S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.49
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.19
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,262.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,328.55
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$412.13
(w) Worldwide Securities	$49.09
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,344.38

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; ‡ — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

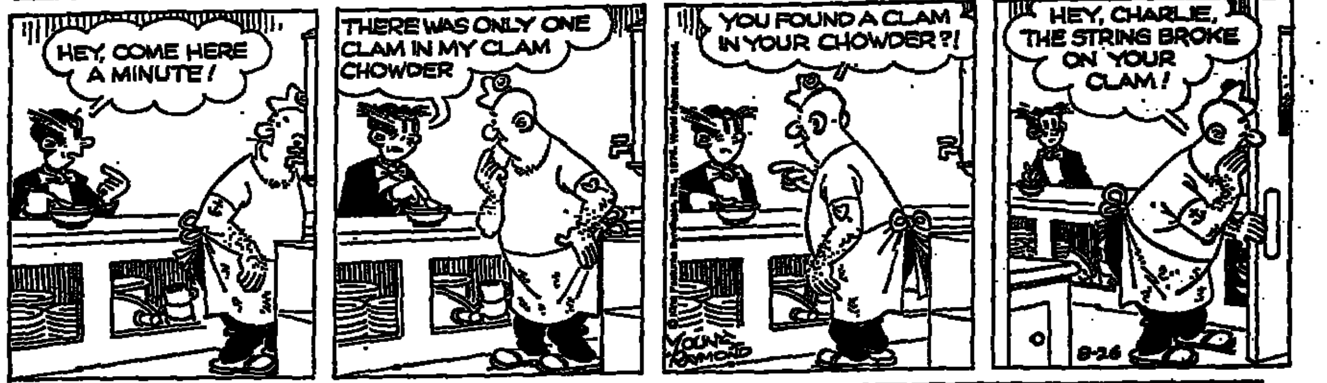
PEANUTS


PEANUTS
Dear Pen Pal,
Today I am going to try to write you a neat letter.
No smudges and no smears
LOOK AT THAT! YOU SMEARED "SMUDGE," AND YOU SMUDGED "SMEAR"! THAT'S VERY FUNNY! DON'T YOU THINK THAT'S FUNNY?
I THOUGHT IT WAS VERY FUNNY!
8-26

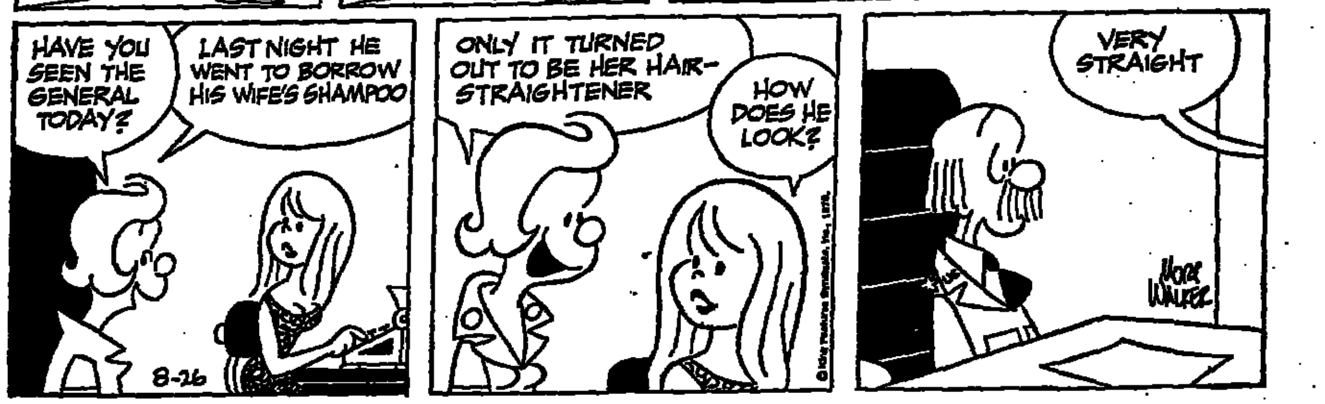
B.C.


YOU WANNA GIVE ME THIS FOR MY PAR?
18
ORDINARILY, YES.
BUT SINCE WE'RE PLAYING FOR MONEY, YOU BETTER PUTT IT OUT FOR YOUR BOGEY.
18
8-26

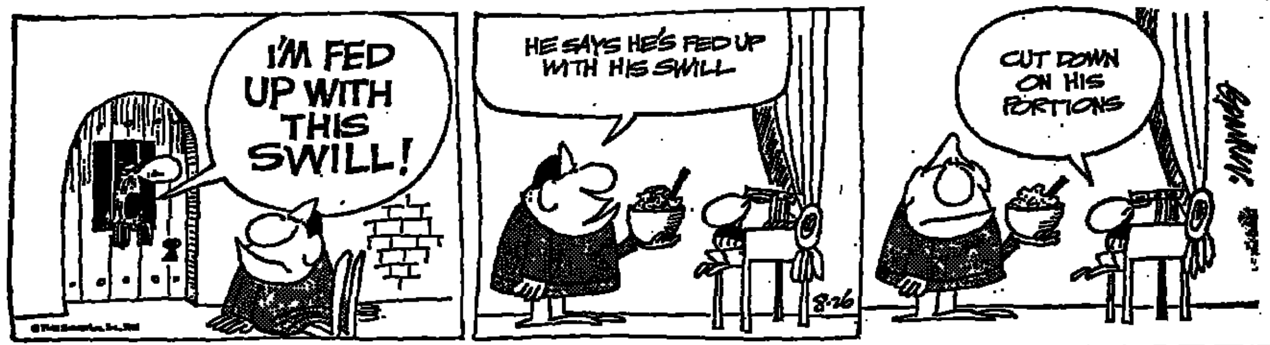
BLONDIE


HEY, COME HERE A MINUTE!
THERE WAS ONLY ONE CLAM IN MY CLAM CHOWDER
YOU FOUND A CLAM IN YOUR CHOWDER?!
HEY, CHARLIE, THE STRING BROKE ON YOUR CLAM!
8-26

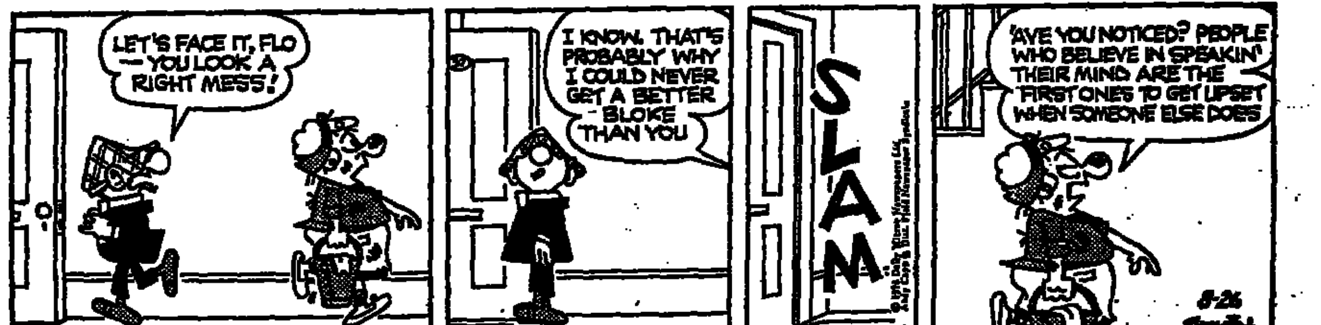
BEETLE BAILEY


HAVE YOU SEEN THE GENERAL TODAY?
LAST NIGHT HE WENT TO BORROW HIS WIFE'S SHAMPOO
ONLY IT TURNED OUT TO BE HER HAIR-STRAIGHTENER
HOW DOES HE LOOK?
VERY STRAIGHT
8-26

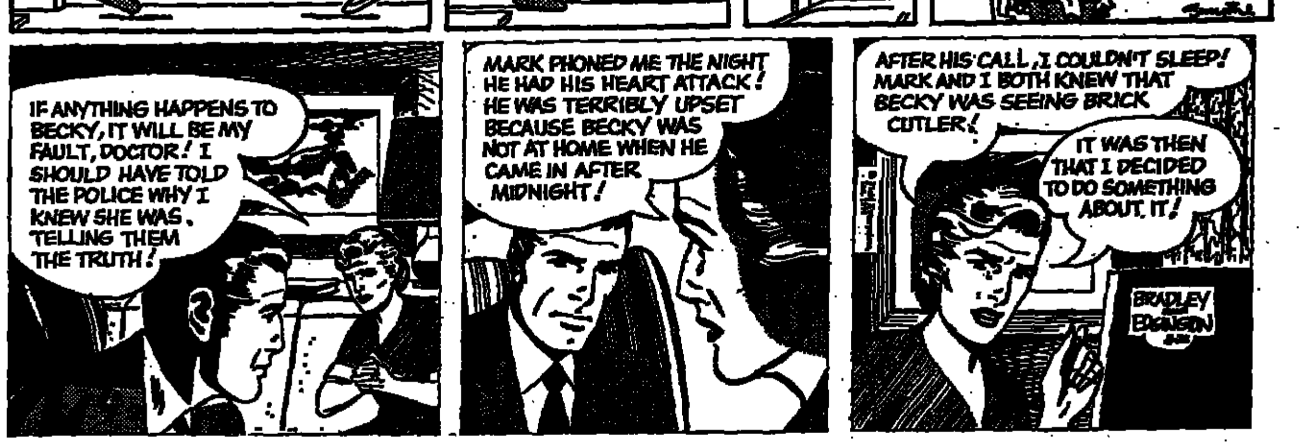
WIZARD of ID


I'M FED UP WITH THIS SWILL!
HE SAYS HE'S FED UP WITH HIS SWILL
CUT DOWN ON HIS PORTIONS
8-26

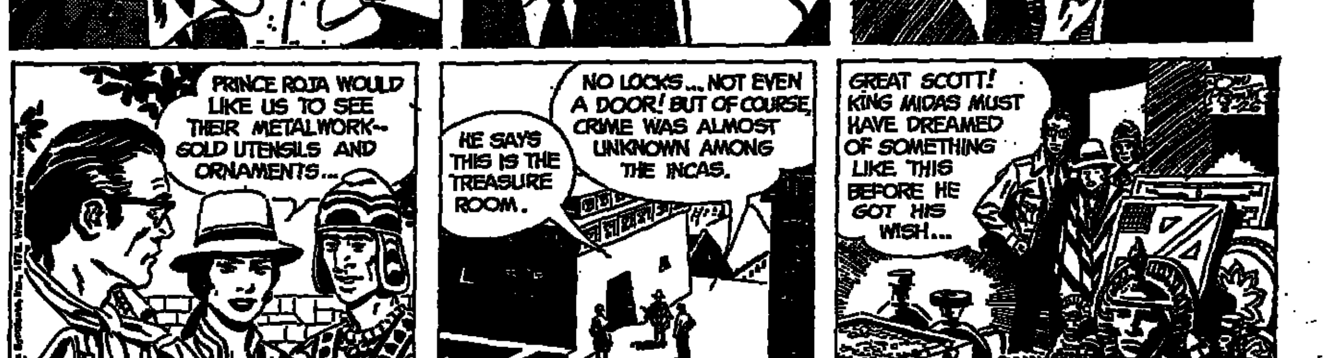
ANDY CAPP


LET'S FACE IT, FLO — YOU LOOK A RIGHT MESS!
I KNOW. THAT'S PROBABLY WHY I COULD NEVER GET A BETTER BLOKE THAN YOU
SLAM
'AVE YOU NOTICED? PEOPLE WHO BELIEVE IN SPEAKIN' THEIR MIND ARE THE FIRST ONES TO GET UPSET WHEN SOMEONE ELSE DOES
8-26

REX MORGAN M.D.


IF ANYTHING HAPPENS TO BECKY, IT WILL BE MY FAULT, DOCTOR! I SHOULD HAVE TOLD THE POLICE WHY I KNEW SHE WAS TELLING THEM THE TRUTH!
MARK PHONED ME THE NIGHT HE HAD HIS HEART ATTACK! HE WAS TERRIBLY UPSET BECAUSE BECKY WAS NOT AT HOME WHEN HE CAME IN AFTER MIDNIGHT!
AFTER HIS CALL, I COULDN'T SLEEP! MARK AND I BOTH KNEW THAT BECKY WAS SEEING BRICK CUTLER!
IT WAS THEN THAT I DECIDED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!
BRADLEY EDGINGTON

RIP KIRBY


PRINCE ROJA WOULD LIKE US TO SEE THEIR METALWORK-- GOLD UTENSILS AND ORNAMENTS...
HE SAYS THIS IS THE TREASURE ROOM.
NO LOCKS... NOT EVEN A DOOR! BUT OF COURSE, CRIME WAS ALMOST UNKNOWN AMONG THE INCAS.
GREAT SCOTT! KING MIDAS MUST HAVE DREAMED OF SOMETHING LIKE THIS BEFORE HE GOT HIS WISH...
8-26

JUMBLE— *that scrambled word game*

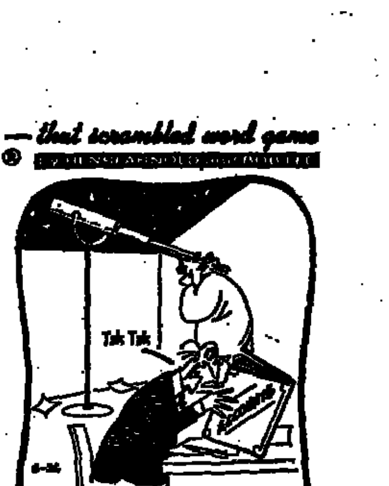
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DULEE
☐☐☐◯◯

HOCAP
☐☐☐☐◯

YAUBET
☐◯◯☐☐☐

ROVACT
☐☐◯◯◯☐



CLOSELY SCRUTINIZED AT THE ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY.

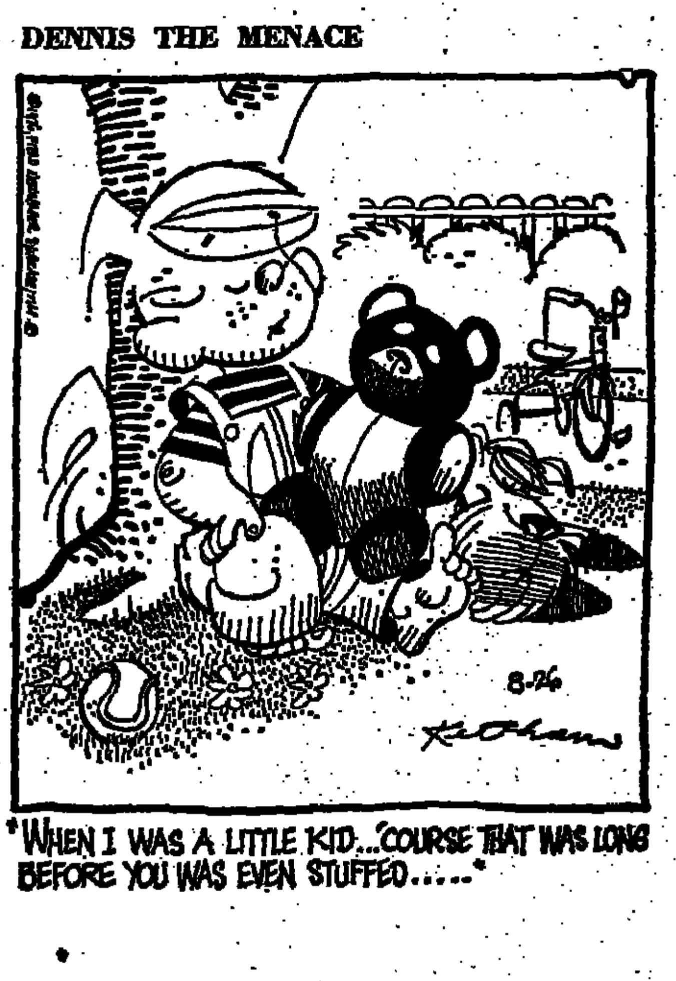
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE "◯◯◯◯◯◯◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ARRAY MADAM VERMIN GARBLE
Answer: "If I was to give you an example of it"—"BAD GRAMMAR"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHEN I WAS A LITTLE KID...'COURSE THAT WAS LONG BEFORE YOU WAS EVEN STUFFED....."

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Painting, Music, Literature and the Theater in the Colonies and the United States from the Treaty of Paris to the Inauguration of George Washington, 1763-1789.

By Kenneth Silverman. Thomas Y. Crowell. 689 pp. Illustrated. $17.50.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

WHEN Bishop George Berkeley wrote his celebrated "Verses on the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America"—the date was 1726—he was reflecting the common view when he said "Westward the course of empire takes its way." This view held as an article of faith that "arts, sciences and empire traveled west." It was thus inevitable that the arts, which were supposed to have begun in Greece, picked up by Rome and then moved to England, would be translated to America. However, up to the middle of the 18th century, there was no evidence of any migration, but starting in the 1760s, there was the initial kindling of what could later be discerned as American culture.

To chronicle this development in its first quarter-century is the enormous task Prof. Kenneth Silverman of New York University has undertaken. Impressive in its detail and in the amount of learning, the book is nonetheless more than an encyclopedia or catalogue of aesthetic values, but it also argues a thesis, one that is certain to be debated.

Baldly stated, the thesis is that there was an intimate connection between the politics of the national independence movement and the growth of an American culture. Prof. Silverman, of course, elaborates this in sophisticated terms, but his book is organized to demonstrate, insofar as possible, a cause-and-effect relationship. There are three parts, dealing respectively with the years 1763-'70, 1770-'83 and 1783-'89.

Each part opens with a quick look at the arts and then moves to a chronological statement of political events and of the cultural developments that seem to flow from them. One example is the widespread use of verse as a means of political discourse. Another was the use of prints for a similar purpose. The foundation of any culture is the printed word, a point Prof. Silverman underscores by noting how rapidly American printers turned to native substitutes for British books and by citing examples of the liveliness of the press, which fed on native contributions.

There were two offshoots from Bishop Berkeley's notion of westward cultural migration. One was a preoccupation with "firsts." An American edition of Cicero's "Cato Major" was hailed by none other than Benjamin Franklin as "the first translation of a classic in this Western World." To this day, there is an American emphasis on the mystical powers of being "first"—first to invent baseball, first to devise the telephone, first to explode an atom bomb.

The other offshoot was cultural nationalism, which tended to place American arts and letters above criticism. This was evident toward the end of the Revolution—in the late 1780s. Recognized at the time, cultural nationalism disturbed some writers, notably David Humphreys, who remarked, "I detest to hear anybody abuse our country but myself." Along with pride in "firsts," this nationalism has persisted and finds expression today in a belief that American cultural values are exportable more or less intact into the rest of the world.

A corollary is resistance to cultural imports, or at any rate a suspicion of them. Happily, this appears to be diminishing, although the market (and the appetite) for Latin American, Canadian and Russian writers (unless they are exiles) remains small.

Prof. Silverman's main thesis—that cultural achievements reflected the national consciousness embodied in the Revolution—is tempting, all the more because he expounds it with so many examples. There were so many "firsts," so many efforts to provide what could no longer be imported from Britain, so much sprouting of native talent, that it is easy to point to the obvious cause: the Independence movement. Ardor for independence and the élan generated in achieving it promoted the American culture.

But was it really that simple? It may be fairly argued, I think, that in a population of 2.5 million (the number of Americans at the Revolution) native talent was likely to come to the fore in any event. Neither Franklin nor Jefferson, to mention only two, were cultural figures produced by the Revolution. The three greatest American painters—Copley, Stuart and West—spent those years in Europe. Much of what was written was political propaganda in verse form—and very bad verse at that. The theater was not innovative. Music was still drawn from Europe, although increasing numbers of Americans learned to play instruments and to enjoy concerts.

Perhaps Prof. Silverman is right, but a more detailed analysis would be very much in order. Indeed, one hopes he is right, for any countervailing thesis would necessarily be obliged to sanction British colonialism as a cultural potting shed. Nonetheless, the force of the Silverman thesis rests, in this book, more on citation compounded than on analysis rigorously pursued. Since the subject is so interesting and provocative, I hope that he will continue to write about it.

Meanwhile, we should be grateful for his labors. "A Cultural History of the American Revolution" is one of the best of the Bicentennial books for the searching light it throws on the beginnings of the arts in this country. Prof. Silverman's research is awesome. He appears to have put his finger on every thread that contributed to the pattern. If at the conclusion of the period covered by his book a distinct American culture is visible, the facts underlying it can be found in one place. That is no small feat, so one should "rally round the flag, boys," for Prof. Silverman.

Alden Whitman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	R	P	■	P	I	C	O	T	■	S	C	A	B
A	B	E	L	■	A	L	L	T	H	E	S	A	M	E
J	A	V	A	■	T	E	E	T	O	T	A	L	E	R
O	L	E	N	T	■	■	M	E	S	A	■	I	R	A
L	O	N	E	R	■	B	E	R	E	T	■	B	I	T
E	N	G	■	E	L	O	N	■	■	S	T	A	G	E
D	E	E	P	S	E	A	T	E	D	■	E	N	O	S
■	■	■	A	S	I	S	■	L	I	S	T	■	■	■
O	C	A	S	■	S	T	R	I	K	E	H	O	M	E
C	O	L	T	S	■	■	O	D	E	R	■	N	I	X
E	R	A	■	C	R	A	P	E	■	G	H	E	N	T
L	O	S	■	A	U	N	E	■	■	E	A	T	E	R
O	N	A	L	L	S	I	D	E	S	■	S	I	R	E
T	E	M	P	E	S	T	I	N	A	■	I	M	A	M
S	T	A	S	■	E	A	N	E	D	■	T	E	L	E

BRIDGE— *By Alan Truscott*

On the diagram North opened a borderline hand, and his partner was also on the aggressive side when he eventually bid six no-trump. Note that most experts do not regard North's two-spade bid as a strength-showing reverse after the bidding has begun specifically one diamond-two club.

West had a difficult choice of leads, and avoided the unbid heart suit, the only lead, as it turned out, that would have given the declarer any help. The lead of a small diamond did no harm, although West would have regretted this selection if South had held the jack of that suit instead of the ten.

Two balanced hands totaling 30 high-card points do not normally provide a sound play for six no-trump, and South was not thrilled with his prospects when the dummy appeared. However, there were some useful intermediate cards, and the opposing layout was such that there was more than one way to make the slam. If he had played low from dummy, East would have won the jack, but 12 tricks would probably have come home, thanks to the even break in clubs and winning finesses in the other suits.

NORTH (D)
♠ QJ107
♥ K2
♦ AQ96
♣ 863

WEST
♠ 8642
♥ 754
♦ K73
♣ J52

EAST
♠ K93
♥ Q863
♦ J85
♣ 1074

SOUTH
♠ A5
♥ AJ109
♦ 1042
♣ AKQ9

Both sides were vulnerable.
The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ♦	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	6 N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond three.

However, South reasoned that West would not lead from a diamond holding including the jack. He therefore put up the queen, and when this won he played the ace and another spade. East cashed one spade trick and played clubs. When this suit divided evenly he was able to cash his last club and cross to dummy with a heart lead reaching this position:

NORTH
♠ J
♥ 2
♦ 9
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♥ 75
♦ K
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♥ Q86
♦ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♥ AJ10
♦ —
♣ —

South still had a problem at the 12th trick, a rare situation, after he cashed dummy's spade winner and collected hearts from both opponents. West was known to have the diamond king as one of his last two cards, and if he had begun with the heart king he would have been squeezed.

West's failure to lead hearts originally was a slight indication that he might have the queen, but South decided to rely on mathematics. He knew that East had begun with four hearts and West with three, so the odds favored East as the possessor of the queen. Accordingly, he finessed and made the slam.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Associated Press.

lliams rears back to throw out first ball at Fen- rk before his former team, the Boston Red Sox, n the California Angels. Williams, a Hall of was at stadium for fund-raising ceremony for Fund, a children's cancer research organization.

Phillies' Tolan Expresses His Anger by Hitting

ATLANTA, Aug. 25 (UPI).—Bobby Tolan got "a little mad" at Andy Messersmith last night when he got the idea the Atlanta Braves' ace was throwing at him.

After shouting a few words at the mound, he hammered a two-run homer to go with two singles, driving in five runs to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to a 14-2 rout of the Braves.

Tolan was filling in for the injured Richie Allen at first base.

"I don't want to talk about what I said to Messersmith," Tolan said after the game. "It's over. I just hung in there and hit it out.

"I realize I'd been standing too close to the plate, so I guess some of the pitches that I'd been thinking were inside were strikes," he said.

"Dave Cash gave me a tip to stand back some tonight and he helped me. They've been getting me out on slow stuff for weeks after I got a hot start in the first two months of the season. So I made up my mind I'd have to adjust and hit the slow stuff. And that's what I got everytime up except in the ninth when I broke my bat and they got me out on a fastball.

"I was anxious to show our guys my good hitting hadn't been any fluke, so that's why I got a little mad when I thought Messersmith threw at me. I looked for it and hit it better than I had in almost two months," Tolan said.

Steve Carlton drove in three runs with three singles and, with ninth-inning relief from Gene Garber, boosted his won-lost record to 16-4. Despite his hitting spree, Carlton said he'd like to see the National League adopt the designated hitter.

"Even having a night like tonight, occasionally I'd just as soon sit back and watch someone else run the bases. I've never been paid a dime for hitting," he said.

Mets 4, Giants 0

At San Francisco, Tom Seaver tossed a four-hitter for his third shutout of the season and recorded his first victory since July 8 as New York won, 4-0, over the Giants. Seaver, boosting his National League-leading strikeout total to 187, fanned nine and walked one in posting his 10th victory against nine losses. He also lowered his earned run average to 2.51, best in the National League.

Dodgers 6, Expos 0

At Los Angeles, Ron Cey slugged his 21st home run and Davey Lopes stole his 38th base in a 6-0 victory by the Dodgers over Montreal, the Expos' 10th straight loss. Lopes led off the first with a walk, stole second and reached third on a ground out. He scored on Bill Russell's sacrifice fly.

Padres 7, Pirates 3

At San Diego, Mike Ivie drove in four runs with two bases-loaded singles to spark a 12-hit attack which carried the Padres and Brent Strom to a 7-3 triumph over Pittsburgh. Strom weathered a first-inning two-run homer by Richie Zisk to go the distance for his 11th victory against 12 losses. John Candelaria, 12-5, was the loser.

Astros 4, Cubs 3

At Chicago, Joaquin Andujar scattered four hits in seven innings and Mike McLaughlin earned his first save to lead Houston to a 4-3 victory over the Cubs.

Cardinals 4, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Willie Crawford hit a homer and Keith Hernandez scored a run after one of his three singles in St. Louis' 4-1 victory over the Reds. With one out in the fourth, Crawford hit his ninth home run for the first St. Louis run. Hernandez followed with a single before Don Kessinger tripled to left-center.

Indians 2, Royals 1

At Cleveland, Rick Waits tossed a three-hitter and Ray Fosse singled home the go-ahead run in the fourth inning to pace the Indians to a 2-1 victory over Kansas City. After trailing the Royals, 1-0, in the first inning on Hal McRae's two-out run-scoring single, the Indians filled the bases in their half of the first on a single by Duane Kuiper and a pair of walks, with Kuiper scoring on Boog Powell's sacrifice fly.

A's 5, Orioles 4

At Baltimore, Gene Tenace's leadoff homer in the eighth inning and Joe Rudi's three runs-batted-in carried Oakland to a 5-4 victory over Wayne Garland and the Orioles. Tenace's shot, his 14th, came after Lee May's 23d home run, a two-run shot, had tied the game 4-4 in the seventh inning for the Orioles.

Angels 6, Red Sox 5

At Boston, Terry Humphrey's two-out double in the ninth inning scored Rusty Torres and gave California a 6-5 victory over the Red Sox. With the score tied 5-5, Dave Collins led off the ninth with a single to left. Torres reached on a fielder's choice and, after Dan Briggs struck out, Tony Solaita was walked intentionally. Humphrey, California's leading hitter with a .311 average, rapped a liner to left to score Torres and hand reliever Jim Willoughby his 10th loss in 12 decisions.

White Sox 12, Tigers 7

At Detroit, the White Sox, aided by four errors, scored seven unearned runs in the ninth inning and defeated the Tigers 12-7. Second-baseman Jerry Manuel, a defensive replacement, erred to start the rally against loser Jim Crawford, 0-5. After one out, Brian Downing singled home a run and then rookie shortstop Mark Wagner committed a double error which left runners on second and third. An intentional walk loaded the bases and Bill Laxton, the second reliever of the inning, walked home the tying run on four straight pitches before John Hiller came in to give up a sacrifice fly to Jerry Hairston that put Chicago ahead. Manuel booted another ball for a run before Bill Stein, Pat Kelly and Jim Spencer followed with run-scoring singles.

Brewers 1, Rangers 0

At Arlington, Texas, Tim Johnson's third single drove in Darrell Porter in the 10th inning to lift Milwaukee to a 1-0 victory over Texas, their seventh straight triumph against the Rangers.

Yankees 5, Twins 4

At New York, Willie Randolph's three-run double highlighted a four-run seventh inning that carried the Yankees to a 5-4 victory over Minnesota. Chris Chambliss started the Yankee uprising with a double and New York loaded the bases when Graig Nettles singled and Otto Velez walked. Bill Campbell replaced starter Ed Bane and was greeted by Randolph's bases-clearing double down the right-field line. Randolph was sacrificed to third base and Mickey Rivers delivered a run-scoring triple to score what proved to be the winning run.

Associated Press.

LOW FLYING—World heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali jumps rope in hangar of airport in Show Low, Ariz., where he is in training for defense of title against Ken Norton on Sept. 28 in New York.

nnors, Borg Easily Gain; Smith Struggles

KLINE, Mass., Aug. 25 Top-seeded Jimmy Con- a good workout in his est, defending champion Borg breezed through a ound match and Stan urvived a scare yesterday 9th U.S. pro tennis chams at Longwood.

rs, winner of his last urnaments, including the y court title, was extend- fellow-American Steve z before eliminating his rival, 7-5, 6-4, in a first- match of the $125,000 ent he won in 1973.

20-year-old Wimbledon n from Sweden, continu- quest for a third con- U.S. pro crown by g West Germany's Hans Pohmann, 6-2, 6-1.

, once one of the world's t players, and seeded here while still coming om an arm injury that ned his career, was ex- in edging past fellow- an Tim Gullikson, 3-6,

kson, rated 78th by the tion of Tournament Pro- s, got into the tourna- r a pass, subbing for all- m Gorman.

No Change

ADELPHIA, Aug. 25 s).—The Soviet Union zechoslovakia refused to their minds today about swing from the Federa- up women's team tennis tition in protest against articipation of apartheid Africa and Rhodesia.

r the teams announced withdrawal yesterday, ment officials gave them urs to reconsider their l moves.

deadline was extended for urs today in the hope of change but the president e International Tennis tion, Derek Hardwick, ally announced that the had officially withdrawn. is officials had hoped the ns and Czechoslovaks change their minds be- their withdrawal carried Hardwick described yester- s "grave implications" for ational sport.

pullout by the Soviet allowed Uruguay to move h to the second round by s and it now faces Den- Canada's walkover against slovakia gave it a second- match against Switzer-

play yesterday, the Unit- ates and Britain shut out and France, 3-0. Rosemary had little trouble with Zubary of Israel, winning -0, and Billie Jean King ed Paulina Peled, 6-1, 6-0. and King teamed to beat y and Peled, 6-3, 6-1. ain's Sue Barker won over ie Fuchs, 6-3, 6-0, and tate Virginia Wade defeat- ance's Gail Lovera-Sheriff, 3. In doubles, Wade and r won. ntina beat New Zealand, nd the Netherlands beat 3-0.

Richards Wins

TH ORANGE, N.J., Aug. 25).—Youth had its fling in 60,000 Tennis Week Open day, but experience prevail- en it counted as Dick Stock- d Dr. Renee Richards scor- ictories over a pair of sing youngsters, Billy Mar- d Caroline Stoll.

kton, 25, who has been ing to tournaments since he , held off the 19-year-old n, a newcomer to the pro n the last year, 7-6, 3-6, 7-6, opening-round men's singles

e drama for the 3,000 spec- at the Orange Lawn Tennis came when 15-year-old Stoll, h school junior from nearby gston, N.J., seemed on the of beating the 42-year-old rds.

er dropping the first set, 6-2, tenacious Stoll, the East's youngster, ran through her- anded opponent, 6-0, with assortment of sliced two-handed backhands and topspin lobs.

But not even a partisan crowd and a tiring Richards could provide Stoll with the impetus to sustain her momentum. She doublefaulted and lost her serve in the opening game of the third set, and Richards completed the 1-hour-28-minute match by winning, 6-1.

In defeat, however, Caroline may have achieved as much as she would have with a victory over an opponent whose presence here after a sex-change operation last year had prompted the withdrawal of 25 other women professionals.

The contrast between the two players was as striking as that of their age.

Their playing styles were as different as their sizes. For all the controversy over her sex, the 6-foot-2-inch, 147-pound Richards has a distinctly classical feminine style. Stoll's game is patterned after Bjorn Borg, the Swedish male star, in every way—Western forehand, two-handed backhand, even to blowing on her racquet between points and grunting on almost every stroke.

It took the 5-5 Stoll a full set to grasp the pattern of the match. When she did, she broke Richards at love in the second game of the second set with a backhand lob and then held from love-30 with a forehand topspin lob.

By slicing short off the backhand, Caroline brought Richards to the net and set up skillful passing shots, a tactic that worked superbly in the second set, but which put her under considerably more pressure in the final set.

Stoll said after the second set she thought she had Dr. Richards, who appeared tired.

"I wasn't afraid of playing Dr. Richards as much as I was afraid of getting out in front of so many people," said Stoll after the loss.

Yugoslav Player Is Impressive To NBA Celtics

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25 (AP).—The Boston Celtics of the National Basketball League took a good look at their Yugoslav import in action and liked what they saw.

"Everybody down here was really impressed. He's tough and he's a good jumper," said a team spokesman of Drazen Dalipagic.

Dalipagic, a 6-foot-6, 205-pound standout with the Yugoslav Olympic squad that lost to the U.S. team in the finals, is being sized up for one of the Celtics' forward positions.

He and 15 other rookies and free agents are working out at the team's camp here. The best players will move to the Massachusetts Maritime Academy when the defending National Basketball Association champions open pre-season training Sept. 24.

"It looks like we'll be taking him along," said the spokesman. "I'd say he's going to make it."

Dalipagic, who speaks no English, brought his father-in-law along as an interpreter.

ischeva Retires

SCOW, Aug. 25 (UPI).— illa Turischeva, the 23-year- ussian gymnast, announced rday that she is retiring from national competition. How- the tall gold medalist of the Olympics will captain the team, in which she has ared for nine years, in nstration performances in ia, Australia, Britain and n.

Redskins' Coach Adds Defensive End Matuszak to His Set

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 (UPI).—George Allen, who collects football stars the way kids collect bubble gum trading cards, late yesterday added another man to his expensive collection.

The Washington Redskins' coach obtained defensive end John Matuszak, once the first player selected in the college draft, from Kansas City after he had acquired Miami's Jake Scott earlier in the day.

Allen gave up two draft choices for Matuszak and sent safety Bryant Salter to the Dolphins for Scott.

In the past few months, Allen has added running backs John Riggins and Calvin Hill, tight-end Jean Fugett and guard Ron Saul to the Redskins' array of talent.

Scott and Miami coach Don Shula were not on solid terms for the past year and Shula suspended Scott recently for refusing to play a preseason game. Matuszak, a 6-foot-8, 275-pounder who has been in and out of controversial situations since being made the No. 1 draft pick by Houston in 1973, was hospitalised recently with a low sugar count in his blood.

Kansas City officials, however, hint there may be more to it than that but won't elaborate.

Allen made room by dropping five players, three of them veterans. Cut were former Heisman Trophy winner Pat Sullivan of Auburn, who signed this spring as a free agent quarterback, running back Moses Denson and linebacker Lonnie Warwick.

In other action, Miami dealt running back Mercury Morris to the San Diego Chargers for a draft choice. The Chargers were hurt at running back when Joe Washington, the Oklahoma star who was the fourth player picked in this year's college draft, injured a knee and may be idle eight weeks.

Houston also went to market yesterday, picking up two running backs, Altie Taylor, the all-time rushing leader in Detroit history, from the Lions and Joe Dawkins from the New York Giants, and tackle Dave Simonson, also from the Giants.

Detroit coach Rick Forzano announced that Joe Reed would be the team's No. 1 quarterback, choosing the four-year player over former starters Greg Landry and Bill Munson. Munson immediately asked to be traded and Forzano said he would try to accommodate him.

Detroit also lost running back Steve Owens, also a former Heisman Trophy winner, who announced his retirement. Owens, who hasn't played in nearly two years because of injuries, ended his five-year career.

Elsewhere as clubs reached yesterday's 49-man limit, Houston waived seven players, including once-feared defensive end Bubba Smith and wide receiver Mike Montgomer, Chicago cut five players and put defensive end Roger Stillwell on the inactive list and Cincinnati dropped two rookie and deactivated linebacker Chris Devlin.

Dallas put wide receiver Percy Howard on injured reserve and Miami put wide receiver Fred Solomon on the inactive list and linebacker Earnest Rhone on injured reserve. The New York Jets waived five players, including Greg Gantt, their punter for the last two years.

Defending Champ Upset in NASL

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 25 (UPI).—Toronto upset defending champion Tampa Bay, 2-0, yesterday to reach the final of the North American Soccer League Cup.

A crofd of 28,746, which braved a rain, then saw the Canadians fall back to defend its two goal lead for the rest of the game. Toronto meet the winner of tonight's San Jose game in the final in Seattle Aug. 28.

Hull Leads Canada in Practicing Winning

QUEBEC, Aug. 25 (AP).—Bobby Hull, the star left-winger with the Winnipeg Jets and one of two World Hockey Association members on Team Canada, scored two goals and added two assists last night as Canada defeated Team USA, 7-3, in a pre-Canada Cup exhibition game.

Hull's second goal, with 24 seconds gone in the third period, proved to be the winner as the Canadians demoralized the Americans by scoring three goals in a three-minute span late in the third period.

Five National Hockey League players—center Phil Esposito of the New York Rangers, defenseman Jim Watson of the Philadelphia Flyers, Rangers defenseman Carol Vadnais, Bobby Orr of the Chicago Black Hawks and Philadelphia's Reggie Leach, scored the other Canadian goals.

Dean Talafous, Steve Jensen and Lou Nanne, all members of the National Hockey League's Minnesota North Stars, scored for the Americans, with Nanne's goal at 9:42 of the third period cutting Canada's lead to 4-3.

Another North Star, goaltender Pete Lopresti, made 40 saves for the Americans.

Rogie Vachon of the Los Angeles Kings and Glenn Resch of New York Islanders split the goaltending duties for the Canadians and made 17 saves.

Finland Bows

PLZEN, Czechoslovakia, Aug. 25 (Reuters).—World champions Czechoslovakia beat Finland, 4-1, in their second exhibition ice hockey match here last night in preparation for the forthcoming Canada Cup tournament.

Ivan Hlinka opened the score for Czechoslovakia in the sixth minute and three minutes later Peter Stastny took a pass from his brother Marian to make it 2-0.

Finland, to open the Canada Cup series against host team Canada, improved on Monday's performance when they lost, 7-2, to Czechoslovakia.

Sweden Wins

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 25 (AP).—Left-winger Inge Hammarstrom of the Toronto Maple Leafs scored in the third period to give the Swedish nationals a 6-5 victory over Stockholm's all-stars yesterday in a warm-up game for next month's Canada Cup tournament.

The nationals trailed, 4-2, and 5-3 in the second period, but three goals by professionals Juha Widing and Willy Lindstrom tied the score before the last stanza.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	74	48	.607	—
Baltimore	63	60	.512	11 1/2
Cleveland	62	62	.500	13
Detroit	59	65	.476	16
Boston	58	65	.472	16 1/2
Milwaukee	55	65	.458	18

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	75	49	.605	—
Oakland	68	57	.544	7 1/2
Minnesota	62	64	.492	14
Texas	58	67	.464	17 1/2
Chicago	55	71	.437	21
California	55	71	.437	21

Tuesday's Results

Cleveland 2, Kansas City 1.
Oakland 5, Baltimore 4.
California 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 12, Detroit 7.
New York 5, Minnesota 4.
Milwaukee 1, Texas 0.

Wednesday's Games

California at Boston.
Oakland at Baltimore, n.
Minnesota at New York, n.
Chicago at Detroit, n.
Kansas City at Cleveland, n.
Milwaukee at Texas, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	82	41	.667	—
Pittsburgh	67	57	.540	15 1/2
New York	64	61	.512	19
St. Louis	55	66	.455	26
Chicago	56	70	.444	27 1/2
Montreal	41	78	.345	39

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	80	47	.630	—
Los Angeles	70	55	.560	9
San Diego	62	66	.484	18 1/2
Houston	61	67	.477	19 1/2
Atlanta	57	70	.449	23
San Francisco	55	72	.433	25

Tuesday's Results

Houston 4, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 14, Atlanta 2.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1.
San Diego 7, Pittsburgh 3.
Los Angeles 6, Montreal 0.
New York 4, San Francisco 0.

Wednesday's Games

Houston at Chicago.
New York at San Francisco.
Philadelphia at Atlanta, n.
Pittsburgh at San Diego, n.
Montreal at Los Angeles, n.
(Only games scheduled)

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston .... 020 010 001—4 10 0
Chicago .... 000 010 002—3 7 1

Andujar, Sambito (8), Pentz (9), McLaughlin (9) and Herrmann; Renko, P. Reuschel (5), Coleman (7) and Mitterwald. W—Andujar (7-9). L—Renko (5-7).

Philadelphia ... 002 000 462—14 17 1
Atlanta .... 100 100 010—2 7 2

Carlton, Garber (9) and McCarver; Messersmith, Dal Canton (4), Beard (5), Torrealba (7) and Correll, Varney (8). W—Carlton (16-4). L—Messersmith (11-11). HR—Tolan (5th), Wynn (14th).

St. Louis ...... 000 200 101—4 10 0
Cincinnati ..... 100 000 000—1 5 0

Falcone (11-11) and Simmons; Zachry, McEnaney (7) and Bench. L—Zachry (11-5). HR—Crawford (9th).

Pittsburgh ..... 200 100 000—3 6 2
San Diego ...... 320 000 20x—7 12 0

Candelaria, Moose (4), Tekulve (7) and Sanguillen; Strom (11-12) and Yeager. L—Candelaria (12-5). HR—Zisk (18th).

Montreal .... 000 000 000—0 7 1
Los Angeles .... 114 000 00x—6 8 3

Carrithers, Kerrigan (3), Dunning (4), Kirby (8) and Carter; Hooton (8-12) and Yeager. L—Carrithers (6-16). HR—Cey (21st).

New York .... 100 210 010—4 8 0
San Francisco .. 000 000 000—0 4 2

Seaver (10-9) and Grote; Barr, Caldwell (9) and Rader, Sadek (9). L—Barr (10-11).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City .... 100 000 000—1 3 0
Cleveland ...... 100 100 00x—2 4 1

Leonard (15-6) and Martinez; Waits (6-5) and Fosse.

Oakland .... 102 000 110—5 9 1
Baltimore ...... 000 000 300—4 10 1

Torrez, Bahnsen (8), Lindblad (9) and Newman; Garland (15-4) and Duncan. W—Bahnsen (7-3). HR—DeCinces (8th), L. May (23d), Tenace (14th).

California ..... 003 100 101—6 11 1
Boston .... 001 000 010—5 7 1

Hartzell (4-4) and Humphrey; Wise, Willoughby (7) and Fisk. L—Willoughby (2-10). HR—Fisk (12th), Solaita (9th).

Chicago .... 030 200 017—12 17 1
Detroit .... 030 021 01x—7 9 0

Brett, Barrios (6), Hamilton (8) and Downing; Roberts, Lemanczyk (4), Crawford (7), Grilli (8), Laxton (9), Hiller (9) and Freehan. W—Hamilton (6-5).

Minnesota ...... 010 000 012—4 9 1
New York .... 000 001 40x—5 9 0

Bane, Campbell (7) and Wynegar; Alexander, Jackson (9) and Munson. W—Alexander (9-8). L—Bane (4-6). HR—Oliva (1st).

Milwaukee ...... 000 000 000 1—1 3 1
Texas .... 000 000 000 0—0 5 0

Augustine (7-8) and Porter; Briles, Foucault (9) and Sundberg. L—Foucault (8-7).

Transitions

NFL FOOTBALL

PHILADELPHIA — Released fullback Tony Baker, tackle Rick Glover and kicker-wide receiver David Ray; guard John Niland and safety Kermit Alexander placed on injured reserve.

LOS ANGELES—Traded center Ron Kecman, center from Maryland, and cornerback Gregg Butler, from Howard, both free agents, to Eagles for two draft choices; put injured starting free safety Bill Simpson on inactive list.

ST. LOUIS—Cut second-year punter Jeff West; placed on injured reserve defensive tackle Bob Rowe, who underwent surgery for a ruptured disk, rookie running back Randy Walker, rookie linebacker Lawrence Bame and rookie tackle Greg Brewton.

CINCINNATI — Deactivated injured linebacker Chris Devlin, who broke collar bone against Minnesota on Sunday.

DALLAS—Placed Percy Howard, wide receiver who scored touchdown in last year's Super Bowl but has been on injured list most of preseason, on inactive list; waived injured free agent defensive end John Bushong.

CHICAGO — Placed defensive end Roger Stillwell, on inactive list with knee injury; waived tight-end Ron Parker, running back Dale Kasowski, defensive tackle Jerry Meyers and wide receivers Wilt Beckman and Ivy Moore.

PITTSBURGH—Placed rookie offensive lineman Jim Files and rookie cornerback Brent Sexton on injured reserve list.

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4th class 8,000 prizes 5,642,000 DM = 11.10%
3rd class 7,000 prizes 4,655,600 DM = 9.16%
2nd class 6,000 prizes 3,833,200 DM = 7.54%
1st class 5,000 prizes 3,174,800 DM = 6.25%

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The prices stated above cover the whole series of 6 classes. Tickets will not be mailed before your remittance has been received. Cheques should be made payable to: Mr. W. Wessel, D-49 Herford/Germany. If you pay by German cheque or DM bank draft made payable to a German bank, bank charge is not applicable. The equivalent received for any kind of payment will be credited to your account with me.

Please mail tickets and receipt to: Mr. – Mrs. – Miss (print clearly!)

FULL NAME:
STREET AND NUMBER:
PLACE (city/country/postal code): 12

Art Buchwald

Nyet to Hoopla

WASHINGTON.—Everyone has his own poignant memory of the 1976 Republican National Convention. My favorite took place in the large Kemper Arena. It was Wednesday night and the band was playing "God Bless America" for the tenth time to shut up the raucous Reagan demonstrators who were blowing horns in support of their fearless leader whom they knew in their hearts would lose.

Buchwald

A correspondent with a notebook sat down next to me. He said he was a Soviet newspaperman and asked me if I had any comments on the convention.

I knew what I said could affect Soviet public opinion of the American electoral system for years to come, so I chose my words carefully. "The voice of the turtle can be heard through the land."

He wrote it down. Then he read what he wrote: "The voice of the turtle?"

"Or something like that," I told him. "What you are seeing is democracy in action. You are a very lucky Russian. I have never seen so many Americans blowing horns for so long in all my years of attending political conventions. As a matter of fact, I haven't heard 'God Bless America' played so much to shut them up either."

"Do you think this is the way to select a leader for a country?" he asked me, in what I detected was a critical tone.

"You mean you don't select your leaders like this in the Soviet Union?" I asked in surprise.

"We do not," he said. "We have a Soviet Congress every four or five years, but since we have only one party we do not have to put on a circus like this."

"Don't you hang up any signs at your conventions, such as 'Brezhnev Is a Bozo' or 'Dump Gromyko' or 'Commies Can't Grow Wheat'?"

"No," he replied sternly.

"Do the delegates to your Soviet Communist conventions wear funny hats?" I asked.

"We do not believe that a Communist party convention should be a circus."

"But they do blow horns?" I said.

"No, we do not have horns. Security would not permit horns to be brought into the hall."

"A band?" I asked. "You must have a band at a Soviet Communist convention."

"No bands."

"But how do you keep the people quiet if you have no band to play 'God Bless America'?"

"We don't play 'God Bless America' at a Soviet Congress and the people stay quiet when they are told. We are very serious at our conventions."

"If you don't nominate someone at a convention of the Communist party, what do you do?"

"We sum up. We only meet every four or five years so our ministers report to us on what has happened."

"The speeches must be long," I said.

"Only six hours each. That is not very long when you are summing up the last five years."

"Can someone get up and protest what the minister has said?"

"No. That's all done in advance. You say what you want before the Congress meets. Once it meets, you listen."

"How do you vote?"

"Each delegate has a little card. It's bigger than a credit card, but not much. You raise the card for yes. That's how we vote. May I ask you one more question?"

"Sure," I said.

"What do you think of détente?"

"Well, I don't know how to break this to you, but you see all those crazy people out there in the silly hats blowing those horns?"

"Yes?"

"They're the ones in charge of détente."

I think I scared the hell out of him.

2 Hughes Heirs Lose Tax Ploy

HOUSTON, Aug. 25 (AP).—The State of Texas has jurisdiction over the estate of the late billionaire Howard Hughes, Harris County Probate Judge Pat Gregory ruled this week. He rejected a contention by two Hughes heirs that Texas has no jurisdiction because Hughes was a resident of Nevada, which has no inheritance tax.

Texas could conceivably pick up about $300 million in inheritance taxes, and the state attorney general, John Hill, argued: "I would be derelict in my duty if I didn't say we believe Texas is Hughes's domicile."

The temporary administrators of the estate—Mrs. Annette Gano Lummis, who is Hughes's lone surviving aunt, and her son, Houston lawyer William Lummis—had asked Judge Gregory to halt the Texas probate proceedings, arguing that Hughes had lived in Nevada for a number of years. The billionaire recluse died April 5 on a flight from Acapulco, Mexico, to Houston.

The Archaeological Revolution in America

By Boyce Rensberger

LA JOLLA, Calif. (NYT).—On a grassy *bluff 325 feet above* the Pacific Ocean beach, a team of scientists and students is digging up evidence of what life was like for a people who are believed to have lived here 40,000 to 50,000 years ago.

Their archaeological excavations are part of a revolution that has been under way for several years in the understanding of how and when man first entered the New World.

Until recently, it had been a virtual dogma among American archaeologists that the peopling of North and South America began 12,000 to 20,000 years ago when bands of big game hunters crossed the Bering land bridge from Siberia into Alaska.

In recent years, however, archaeological discoveries and a new way to date fossil bones have yielded substantial evidence that man's antiquity in the Americas may reach back 70,000 or more years.

Implication

One implication of the new findings is *that modern man reached the New World* long before he reached Europe. In fact, as matters stand now, the oldest known skeletal examples of modern man anywhere in the world come from California. It is believed that modern man originated somewhere in the Middle East and still older bones may someday be found there.

Ironically, some of the best new clues have come from bones that were discovered half a century ago and have been lying in museums ever since. Although various anthropologists over the years had suggested that man entered the New World more than 12,000 years ago, their evidence failed to persuade most anthropologists.

Then, in 1974, a young La Jolla chemist named Jeffrey Bada created an uproar in anthropology by applying his own method of dating to some of the museum bones. *He found one of them—a distinctly modern* looking skull from an oceanside cliff in nearby Del Mar—to be a startling 48,000 years old. The oldest known examples of modern man, sometimes called Cro-Magnon man, from anywhere else are about 40,000 years old. Another set of human bones from La Jolla turned out to match in age the oldest Cro-Magnon remains in the Old World.

The place in Del Mar from which the older bones came has since been destroyed, but the La Jolla site remains at least partly intact.

"When I was asked if I wanted to dig the La Jolla site, I thought about it for maybe a second and a half," said Dr. Jason Smith, a young archaeologist from California State University at Northridge.

"I think we can lay the 12,000-year myth *to rest. I don't care how old the La Jolla* site is, as long as it's more than 12,000 years. Once that's established, then we can get on with the much more interesting questions about how they lived and who they were." Dr. Smith is the author of a new text called "Foundations of Archaeology."

For all the dust rolling out of the straight-walled, square pits as Dr. Smith's students patiently chip and brush in the hot sun, the location might as well be a remote and desolate wasteland. In fact, it is a wealthy, residential suburb of La Jolla. More specifically it is the back yard of the chancellor of the University of California at San Diego, on a narrow strip of land between his swimming pool and the *edge of the bluff overlooking the ocean.*

The site is where, according to 50-year-old field notes, the 40,000-year-old bones had come. Before beginning to dig, Dr. Smith and the project's co-director, Dr. Gail Kennedy, an expert on fossil bones *from the University of California at Los* Angeles, walked over the ground and down the crumbling hillside to see whether erosion had exposed any more fossils or artifacts.

It had. They found a number of chipped stones, some crudely flaked and evident only to a trained eye as primitive tools and a few beautifully sculptured into unmistakable points and knives.

Because they had eroded out of the level at which they were dropped by their makers or users, there was no way to know *how old they were.* Stone *tools* can be dated reliably only when they are found in clear association with other things which are directly datable, such as bones. Such associations are found by digging very carefully in undisturbed earth and recording the exact location of each object found.

"Where you find one artifact, there's usually more," said Dr. Smith. "We opened up a pit and luck was with us."

With stakes and string, Dr. Smith and his students marked off the ground into a checkerboard of squares, each two meters on a side, and began digging in non-adjacent squares. The idea is both to sample the area widely without having to dig up everything and to leave part of the area intact for future scientists who, as Dr. Smith put it, "know more than we do."

The digging is done in stages, proceeding down one 10-centimeter layer at a time. Using trowels, ice picks and delicately handled shovels, the dirt is loosened. When a large object is noticed, the digging shifts to smaller tools such as dental picks and brushes to remove the dirt without disturbing the object.

All the loosened dirt is shoveled into a sieve, or screen, next to the pit, where another person sifts the dirt searching for small bones, teeth or stone flakes that might have been missed.

About two feet down in the La Jolla pits, excavators encountered a number of rocks—some rounded cobbles and some chipped into tools—and bits of bone. It was what archaeologists call a living floor—an old land surface on which people had once lived at least long enough to leave signs of their presence.

Some of the bone was given to Mr. Bada for dating with his new technique, called amino acid racemization. He found the bones to be between 7,000 and 8,000 years old.

Without Mr. Bada's method, the living *floor could not have been dated for the* only other method, carbon-14, consumes as much as a pound of bone and no one bone was that big. Bada's method works on a fraction of an ounce. Until now much archaeological evidence remained undated because the researcher was unwilling to destroy it in the process.

Also, the carbon-14, or radiocarbon, method is useless for materials older than about 40,000 years whereas racemization can date objects up to about a million years old.

The new method is based on the fact that amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, can exist in two chemically identical forms that, in structure, are mirror images of one another. In analytic devices, *one form will deflect polarized light to the* left while the other form deflects it to the right.

In living bone protein, all the amino acids are in the so-called left-handed form but in death the amino acids, which do not *deteriorate, begin "flipping"* into the right-handed form. This phenomenon, called racemization, occurs at a known, virtually constant rate over thousands of years. A measurement of the relative proportions of left-handed and right-handed amino acids will reveal how long the process has been going on.

Mr. Bada took the bone to his laboratory at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography about a mile down the coast in La Jolla.

There, in a jungle of glass tubes, flasks of boiling acid, condensers, filters and other equipment, Mr. Bada cleaned the specimen, dissolved it to liberate the amino acids and separated them out from all the other bone constituents. Then he put the dissolved amino acids into a $20,000 machine called an Amino Acid Analyzer. This standard, commercially available device, an automated laboratory the size of a telephone booth, prints out a graph showing the relative amounts of the two forms of each amino acid.

Back at the dig, the students had exposed the entire living floor, drawn the positions of the artifacts on a diagram of the pit, photographed the floor, and removed the stones to continue digging.

Several days later, at a depth of almost 4 feet, the excavators uncovered more bone. After carefully scratching away the encrusted, sandy soil, Dr. Kennedy deter*mined it to be a human burial. She found* the crumbling leg bones of a person who, she deduced from the position, had been buried on his back with the knees drawn up against the chest.

Mr. Bada took a small piece for dating and found the person had died between 17,000 and 20,000 years ago. In a nearby pit, at about the same depth, other students found a living floor with some two dozen smooth and chipped stones, some used for grinding grain.

Seed Gatherers

Such stones are most typical of an agricultural people and agriculture is not known to have existed anywhere in the world of 20,000 years ago. Dr. Smith believes that the Californians of that time were not cultivating grains but are more likely to have been gathering wild seeds.

Instead of trying to lift the fragile leg bones out, excavators cut away the surrounding dirt and removed the entire hardened chunk of sandy soil in which the *bones were still partly embedded. Dr.* Kennedy took the whole block to a laboratory at Scripps where she can remove it more carefully while the digging goes on.

Dr. Kennedy plans to send a portion of the soil to an expert in fossil pollens who should be able to identify the plants that shed pollen then and get an idea of the environment in which the person lived.

The dig has not yet found anything to match the 40,000-year age of the bones discovered there 50 years ago, but Dr. Smith and Dr. Kennedy plan to continue digging through the end of the month.

PEOPLE: *Some Ideas on Remaking 'Gone With the Wind'*

The planned sequel to "Gone With the Wind," has yet to be written. But Olivia de Havilland who portrayed Melanie in the original, has some ideas on how it should be done. She plotted a sequel in 1967, along with some Atlantans, at the premiere of the wide-screen version of the original. "We all agreed that Scarlett waited about six weeks and went to Charleston, where she was the house guest of a distinguished family," Miss De Havilland, 60, told Bob Thomas of Associated Press. "Then she managed to appear at the same dinner party with Rhett and won him back." After that? She thinks that Scarlett and Rhett went to San Francisco "since they were both adventurers." As for Melanie's husband Ashley Wilkes, "I'm sure Scarlett arranged a new marriage. After all, Melanie's dying words to Scarlett were, 'Take care of Ashley, but never let him know you're doing it.' And she added, 'Be good to Capt. Butler; he loves you so.'"

* * *

Former Watergate special prosecutor Leon Jaworski says that he believes that former President Richard Nixon would have "survived and remained in office" if he had destroyed the Watergate tapes. Jaworski speculates in a book released Wednesday that one reason Nixon refused to destroy the tapes was because they were worth money. "He hoped to realize a fortune from them," Jaworski writes, "and his background showed him to be a man greedy for both money and power." In the book, "The Right and the Power," Jaworski says little about President Ford's pardon of Nixon, but he relates an incident in which Sen. James Eastland, D-Miss., describes a sobbing Nixon pleading with the senator to save him from criminal prosecution. "He was crying," Jaworski quoted Eastland as saying. "He said, 'Jim, don't let Jaworski put me *on trial with [H.R.] Haldeman* and [John] Ehrlichman. I can't take any more.'" Jaworski and his staff were considering Nixon's prosecution when Ford pardoned him. Proceeds from the book (Gulf Publishing Co.) will go to charity, the lawyer said.

* * *

Four brewery workers completed a two-way crossing of the English Channel Tuesday in a motor-driven barrel. The four, who crossed the 22-mile strait between England and France twice in 12 hours, hope to raise £2,000 for charity through their feat.

* * *

Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor has been granted a divorce from her sixth husband, John Ryan, the man who supervised the creation of the Barbie Doll. Miss Gabor had filed for divorce in Santa Monica Superior Court last Jan. 21, exactly a year after she married the inventor. The question of community property was left unresolved. Miss Gabor's attorney,

Olivia de Havilland

Rhett won

Marvin Mitchelson said. Sh
asked the court to order
to pay $2,915 in outstanding
$50,000 to complete constr
of a night club that he
promised to build in her B
home and the return of
Rolls Royce in one piece,
contended that he took th
promising to enlarge, reston
improve it, but left it dism
It was Ryan's second mar

* * *

The Danish widow of a
York actor who was slain las
has been granted an "inde
stay" in the United States
ing fears that she might b
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Cready, 29, became cont
sial when the regional di
of the Immigration and Na
ization Service said last
that her original ground
residency, as the wife of a
zen, ended with her hus
death. But District Di
Maurice Kiley denied that
had ever been a move to
her leave. He said that
day's hearing was not on
tation but to "accord her
manent residence." Mrs.
Cready's husband, Tom, 41
stabbed to death during a
frontation with teen-agers
were tampering with a
truck. A 14-year-old bo
been charged with the

* * *

Betsey Newling Bloomi
wife of a member of the B
ingdale store clan, pleaded
Monday in a Los Angeles c
federal charges of conceal
invoice from customs insp
Mrs. Bloomingdale, whose
band is a top executive
Diners' Club, was accus
altering an invoice to sh
purchase price of $518.68 f
Dior dresses, bought in
rather than the real pr
$3,880. She could receive
two years in prison and a
fine when she is sen
Sept. 28.

—SAMUEL JUST

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